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Navy Request Is Ignored; Local Units to Aid UNRRA; Polish Chief May Hold Post

The World's Day—August 16, 1944

New England: 11,000 Striking at Sub Yards

Strikers at the Electric Boat Company's submarine building yards at Groton, Conn., remained away from work today in spite of official Navy request for resumption of full production. More than 11,000 workers are striking. [Page 5.]

Transfer to the Metropolitan District Commission of maintenance and building costs of some of Boston's heavy traffic arterial highways, thus relieving Boston taxpayers of a substantial tax burden, was proposed today by George C. Hyland, Boston Commissioner of Public Works. [Page 2.]

Two more German prisoners of war escaped today from a woodcutting project at West Milan, N. H., bringing to six the number of German escapees now at large in New England, E. A. Soucy, Boston F. B. I. head, announced. There are now five German prisoners at large from Camp Stark.

Two factors combined to account for extremely low stocks of canned fruits and vegetables on shelves of neighborhood grocery stores today. [Page 2.]

Washington: UNRRA Plans for Resettlement

Commissions representing various countries would be permitted to help with their own nationals in the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation program for directing displaced persons to their homes in Europe, under a proposal drafted by an UNRRA committee. [Page 3.]

The House passed and sent to the White House legislation relaxing restrictions on political propaganda, capping a controversy on fit reading material and movies for the armed forces.

The fall of Germany will enable American industry to increase non-war production 30 per cent, to reach the 1939 level of output for civilian goods, according to Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board. [Page 14.]

In Europe: Polish Premier May Stay in Post

Polish Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk may have a place in the new Polish Government in Warsaw after its liberation, according to a source in Moscow said to be close to the Premier. It was also asserted that his conferences in the Russian capital were more fruitful than has been implied.

The Vatican City Newspaper, L'Osservatore Romano, expressed belief in an Allied victory in World War II. In an article on the Atlantic Charter, L'Osservatore said the entire world now "is dominated by the Allied armed forces" and expressed the hope that the principles of the Charter would be translated into reality in international life.

New strikes have broken out in Copenhagen plants, including Burmeister Wain, shipbuilding center, in protest against the recent execution of 11 Danes by the Germans.

Franz von Papen, German Ambassador to Turkey who returned to Berlin after Turkey broke off relations with the Reich, has been awarded the War Merit Cross with Swords by Hitler, the Berlin Radio announced. The award was for special achievements and personal efforts, the radiocast said.

The Bulgarian Parliament will hold an extraordinary session on Aug. 17 to hear a statement on the nation's foreign policy, the German Transocean News Agency reported. [Rumors that Bulgaria is seeking a way out of the war have been current for some time, but as yet unconfirmed.]

National: Ten Million Trained for War Jobs

More than 10,000,000 men and women have been trained for war production jobs by the U. S. Vocational Education Program, Assistant Commissioner John C. Wright estimated in an address at Paul Smiths College, New York.

The construction industry will operate at an annual rate of $12,000,000,000 and employ 9,000,000 persons after the war's end, if proper conditions are provided, William Muirhead, President of the Associated General Contractors of America, said in Seattle, Wash.

Middle East: Refugee Ship Sunk by Shellfire

Five survivors of a Turkish ship sunk en route from Romania to Turkey with Jewish refugees disclosed that the ship was sent to the bottom by shellfire from three German patrol boats which attacked without warning. It was also claimed that passengers were machine-gunned in the water.

A new direct radio-telegraph circuit has been opened between the United States and India. It will operate between New York and Bombay and is the result of negotiations between the United States and the Government of India.

Far East: Koiso's Cabinet Hears Plane Report

Premier Kuniaki Koiso's Cabinet met in extraordinary session to hear a report by Yonezo Maeda, Minister of Transportation and Communications, on shipment of planes and plane parts, the Tokyo Radio stated.

C. I. O. Uses Receipt Books For 'Donations' to Politics

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Something new in politics is beginning to operate here—a plan for labor unions to stay within last year's Federal law forbidding union contributions to campaign funds, and yet find the money to figure powerfully in the elections.

The nub of the new tactics consists of a receipt book for voluntary contributions. The books contain 25 receipts for $1 each.

This unique strategy is being introduced here and elsewhere through the country to finance the Political Action Committee of he Congress of Industrial Organizations. The C. I. O. purposes to do all it can to re-elect President Roosevelt and a friendly Administration by systematic collection of $1 contributions.

All of the C. I. O. political campaign in this State starting in September will be paid for through the voluntary donations recorded in these receipt books, it is stated by P. A. C. leaders.

So far no money has been received from this source and none is expected to come in for several weeks more, because the receipt books are just appearing and there has not been time for any sizable collections.

P. A. C. Recommended Plan

The books are not furnished by the Political Action Committee of the C. I. O., though it recommended the plan, according to C. I. O. leaders.

The project calls for the unions to collect what political contributions they can on a voluntary basis. Hence it is the interna-

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Weather Predictions

Fair—Hot

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Guide to 'Movies' Dropped for Duration

Because of the newsprint shortage, publication of The Christian Science Monitor Guide to Current Motion Pictures, a Wednesday feature, has been suspended for the duration of the war.

Apples on a Limb And Perfectly Baked

Apples baked to the core on the trees during the current heat wave, as reported by the Associated Press in the exhibiting of two branches of such items by the Fairty Fruit Farm in New Canaan, Conn., apparently justifies the action of certain New Hampshire housewives, also reported by the AP.

For, according to Walter A. Felker, New Hampshire State Market Bureau Director, pie apples are glutting the markets there because women are "staging a sit-down strike against working in the kitchen" while the mercury is hovering around the 100 mark.

Teen-Age Test: Back to School Or War Work?

By Zilpha Gilstrap

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

More than 25,000 boys and girls of high-school age in Boston will decide in the next four weeks whether keeping the jobs they now hold in factories, stores, and on farms is more important than going back to school.

The total enrollment of students registered in Boston's public high and secondary schools on Sept. 10, 1943, was 25,843.

Will teen-age workers want to go back to school? The question which is puzzling local and national school authorities was put to 14 young people under 18 years of age and three mothers this week. Half of the young workers said "Yes." The other young people, all of whom had left school last year before graduation, said "No." They agreed, however, with the three mothers, that a high-school education was a desirable foundation for work and living.

Youth Labor at Peak

The 14 young people were only a very small portion of the 11,670 boys and girls between the ages of 14 and 18 who were given employment and educational permits during June and July by the Boston School Department's Certificating Office. Prompted by patriotism and the desire to make money and to be busy, 29,843 young people of high-school age were working in the first seven months of the year, its records show. A portion of this figure may be discounted, since 14- to 16-year-olds changing jobs must apply for reissues of their permits. Some of them worked after school.

Nevertheless, the total number of workers between the ages of 14 and 18 in Boston is much larger than Certificating Office figures show, for the Office does not have jurisdiction over workers on farms and in the street trades.

The youth-labor peak, highest since 1918, when 60,390 workers under 21 years of age were issued permits, probably was reached last year. There were 1,691 fewer permits issued by the Office in the first seven months of 1944 than there were in 1943.

September Forecast

That this September's high-school enrollment likewise may level off, instead of continuing to fall, is shown by the answers of the 17 people interviewed on the question of job versus education.

Five of the boys and two of the girls said they were not returning to school. Four had left in 1942 to earn money to help their families. Now, with better

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'Little People' Championed In Plans for Surplus Goods

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16—Picturing surplus war commodities and properties as offering immense opportunities for postwar progress, Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes today asked Congress for legislation assuring fair disposal practices.

Maury Maverick, head of the Smaller War Plants Corporation, joined in a demand that "average little people" have access to the surplus goods, and that smaller business be given greater opportunities than big business in acquiring the machinery and materials it needs to regain its competitive standing so it can provide jobs.

Both Secretary Ickes and Mr. Maverick appeared before the Senate Military Affairs Committee, even while the House entered its second day of debate on the floor over various ramifications of surplus property disposal.

Mr. Ickes, trying to portray some of the size of the job, said he believed it might loom larger in history than the Louisiana Purchase. He said the Federal Government's present industrial holdings equals one third the total value of all privately owned industrial properties in the nation.

Bars to "Chiselers"

To prevent "cheats and chiselers" from profiting in surplus disposals he urged:

1. Inventory of all Government-owned land.
2. Transfer of needed property from one Governmental agency to another.
3. Preference for veterans in acquiring surplus lands.

Continued on Page 14, Column 4

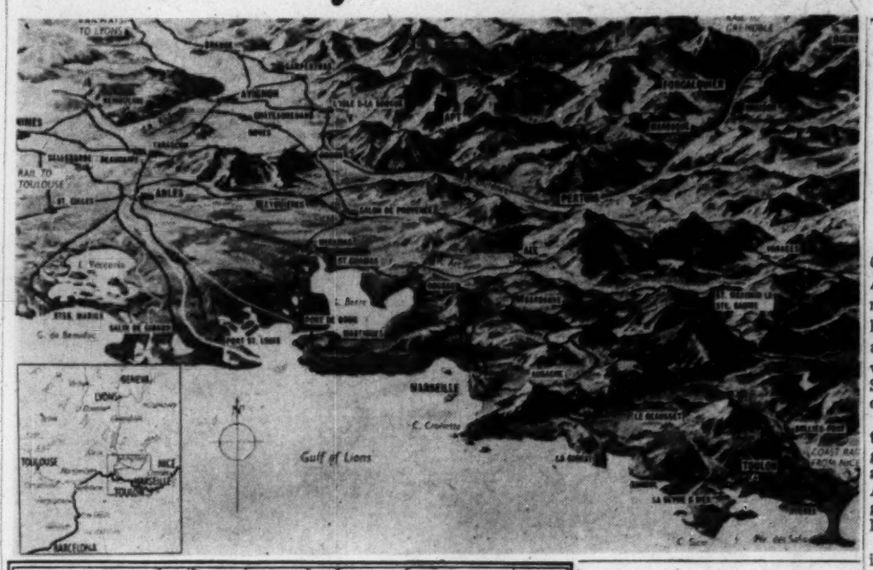
Granite State Awaits Finish of Hitler

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 16 (AP)—This capital of New Hampshire is ready now to handle peace demonstrations when the German war machine collapses.

Police Chief Arthur W. McIsaac announced yesterday that, in addition to his regular force of 28 men, he has 70 reserves lined up to help maintain order during the celebration of Hitler's fall.

He said the sounding of a prearranged signal on the fire bell would send the 98 officers to appointed posts.

Pincers Break Up Nazi Seventh Army; Allies Drive 8 Miles Into South France; 'Tricky' Part of Invasion Completed



British Information Services; By a Staff Artist

In Path of South France Invasion

(Upper) Contour map of the Toulon-Marseille area—intermediate objective of the new Fourth Front in Southern France. It depicts graphically the extremely important terrain—mountains on the east and the broad valley of the Rhone River which may form the highway up which Allied troops will advance. (Lower) Scene of landings of Allied forces in Southern France.

Political Issues Eclipsed By Urgent War News

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 — If the war news will just give them a little space on the front page sometime, both Republican and Democratic political leaders were getting ready to begin this presidential campaign in earnest, and developments today indicated that it wouldn't be long now.

On the Democratic side events made it clear that:

Democratic strategy for the early phases of the campaign will be worked out at a White House conference between President Roosevelt, Vice-Presidential nominee Harry S. Truman, and Robert E. Hannegan, Democratic National Chairman, in the near future, certainly within a day or two after the President's return to Washington.

Senator Truman, it now seems agreed, will himself do most of the political stumping for the Democratic ticket, and it will be a fair assumption that his speeches will be conceived and expected to be taken as more than the personal views of the second man. They will undoubtedly be partly prepared at least in the White House and will expound the attitude which Mr. Roosevelt would himself be expressing if he thought

Continued on Page 10, Column 3

2-Way Traffic Fills Air Lanes In S. France

By Graham Hovey

Representing the Combined American Press

AN AMERICAN TROOP CARRIER BASE, Italy, Aug. 16 (AP)—A heavy two-way traffic filled the air lanes between Southern France and Italy again this morning as great gray fleets of American troop carriers shuttled supplies and reinforcements by glider and parachute into the swollen air-borne bridgehead.

Glider landing strips several miles inland continued to resemble used-car lots as a hundred motorless ships bearing jeeps, 75-mm. howitzers and countless smaller tools of war slipped in virtually unopposed. Thousands of parachutes abandoned where air-borne fighters stepped out of them made it look from the air as though the good folk of the French Riviera had hung out a tremendous colorful washing.

Troop carrier pilots and crews with whom I made two combat missions Tuesday continued to refer to the shuttle trips as milk runs, a term denoting utter lack of groundfire or enemy aircraft.

"We still climb into flak suits when we hit the beaches but it is a waste of time," Capt. Albert

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Too little credit given to work of pilots and crews of the Troop-Carrier Command.

By Ronald Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in Southern France Representing Combined American Press

WITH A TROOP-CARRIER COMMAND GROUP IN ITALY, Aug. 16—The shuttle service with men and material operating from here—as well as from all the other airfields in Italy from which the virtually unopposed invasion of Southern France has been carried out—has been a great success.

I shouldn't put that in the past tense really since the job is still going on. But the tricky part is a coastal strip of the Riveria in Allied hands and parachutists and gliders can drop into that unmolested.

They can drop in whenever and in what numbers they please.

As a matter of fact, even the tricky part of this air-borne operation was not very tricky. There was a little machine-gun fire which a few parachutists encountered when they jumped from transport planes just before dawn on this new D-Day.

Big Problems Solved

In their particular scale of military hazards, the fire wasn't heavy or sustained enough to be described as tricky. They were fully prepared for it to be so.

That indeed sums up the situation in the opening stages of this almost bloodless invasion.

The fighting problems so far have been problems of anticipation—not realization.

An enormous job has been done in solving the "problems connected with landing of men and materiel as fast as possible by air, ready for all fighting problems that may be to come as the Allies set about linking their northern and southern forces in France.

Today's communiqué now in the process of being edited consists of just one line: 'Our operations on the southern coast of France are proceeding according to plan."

Too Little Known

Lying outstretched on a cot of Lieut. Col. Charles H. Young here in a te nt offerin gwelcome shade from the blazing sun one reflects on the successful achievements by this group which typify those of the Troop-Carrier Command as a whole para.

The Troop-Carrier Command is not an arm of the American air forces that get written about a

Continued on Page 7, Column 1

Von Kluge's forces in West disintegrating under trip-hammer Allied blows.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

The German Seventh Army, struggling to escape from the Falaise trap, was reported to be disintegrating hopelessly into guerrilla bands trying desperately to make good their escape beyond the Seine.

As events developed quickly in North France, American and British forces in South France pushed eight miles inland from the beachheads.

Three beachheads appear to have been established on the French Riviera, one at Fréjus, 33 miles southwest of Nice; another at Cap Nègre, a headland 28 miles east of Toulon, and a third at some unspecified point.

The Allied ground forces in South France were disclosed to be under Maj. Gen. Alexander M. Patch, who already has done distinguished service in command of American troops in the Pacific. An American commands the naval operations—Vice-Admiral H. K. Hewitt, while Brig. Gen. Gordon P. Saville commands the air forces.

The commander of the French forces is Gen. Jean de Lattre de Tassigny.

All the initial objectives have been taken by the invading forces in South France. The troops are stated to be firmly established. They are being reinforced by constant stream of glider-borne and air-transport-borne troops and equipment.

Extraordinary secrecy is being observed in regard to both northern and southern operations, which, combined with a plethora of false reports and rumors, leaves the public largely in the dark on what is happening.

One false report, issued the previous day to correspondents at Allied Headquarters, announced that General Montgomery had been removed from his post as ranking commander of all Allied ground forces in Northern France and was merely commanding the 21st Army Group composed of British, Canadians, and some Poles, being placed on a level with General Bradley, commanding the American 12th Army Group. Headquarters subsequently announced that this was incorrect and that General Montgomery still retained his old command of all ground troops, under General Eisenhower.

Out of the mass of vague reports coming from North France, it would appear that Marshal von Kluge has withdrawn most of the remnants of the 12 divisions from the 20-mile Falaise gap. He had been helped by heavy rainfall which kept the Allied air forces down. The Canadians were in the outskirts of Falaise, about eight miles from the Americans pushing north from Argentan.

In Brittany, where some of the most sensational moves in the rapid advance of the past weeks are now disclosed to have been executed by General Patton's Third Army, the long last-ditch defense of St. Malo, under the eccentric Nazi Colonel von Aulac, was stated to have ended.

Western Front:

The German Seventh Army was reported to be breaking up into roving guerrilla bands and appears today to have passed the point where it is able to mass its remaining men and supplies for a break-through to the Seine River to join other broken and disorganized units feeing beyond Paris.

Demoralized by shattering artillery and aerial bombardments, the Nazi army within the narrowing steel ring in Normandy is trying to escape from the squeezing pocket in groups of 15 to 50 men.

From Brest to Argentina, most of the fighting now consists of brushes with heavily armed Nazi Guerilla bands, trying to rejoin

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Nazi Seventh Army Escapes From Trap; Allied Armor Dominant in South France

By William H. Stringer

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor Accredited to the Allied Invasion Forces

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCES, Aug. 16—Allied forces have won a major victory in northwest France, but not a decisive one.

They have met a powerfully equipped, determined enemy in Normandy, badly mauled him and thrown him out. They have not yet destroyed the German Seventh Army.

But whether it is a victory of the proportions of Stalingrad or Tunisia may shortly become an academic question.

Field Marshal Günther von Kluge has escaped—his divisions critically depleted—from only the first entrapment in the battle of France. Bigger and more decisive campaigns are imminently ahead.

With the new large-scale landings in South France, with a rapid breaching of all enemy strong points which constricted the Allied armor and motorized forces in Normandy, warfare in the west is fast becoming a battle of movement exactly suited to Allied superiority in planes, tanks and motorized equipment.

Mobile Fighting

There is every indication that the campaign from here on will be one of broader sweeps, envelopments, and swift jabs, unleashing against the Nazis a modernized blitz—a version of their technique displayed in 1940.

For instance, in the present fluid state of the campaign, the disorganized, retreating enemy, bereft of aerial reconnaissance, would pay dearly to know the whereabouts of all the armored spearheads which have driven out from Normandy.

The fact is, he will pay dearly for not knowing.

Today Canadian, British and American forces on the perimeter of the Falaise pocket are driving in from every side against the toughest opposition, maintaining relentless pressure against the enemy which is seeking to keep his retreat orderly.

It isn't to be denied that a sizable proportion of Marshal von Kluge's army has slipped out and

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Islands Held Key To New Invasion

By the Associated Press

With Allied Air Forces Attacking Southern France, Aug. 16

Capture of two islands—Port Cros and Levant—made possible the success of yesterday's Southern France invasion from both naval and air points of view.

These islands, literally bristling with heavy gun emplacements, plus antiaircraft batteries, are due south of Cap Negre. They sit like powerful watchdogs of the French mainland.

By Lieut. Gen. Sir Douglas Brownrigg

Former Adjutant General to the British Field Forces Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 16—At the present moment our chief enemy is overoptimism. All goes well in France—exceedingly well; but there's a long road to travel yet.

British, American and French troops ashore in Southern France have established themselves firmly on the stretch of coast at one end of which is the historic landing place of Napoleon on his last journey into France, 129 years ago.

Very properly we have no information about the size of the force landed. With Lieut. Gen. Jacob L. Devers in command we can, however, safely assume that it will contain its fair share of armor; and this will make for speed, seeing that Marshal Johannes von Blaskowitz, German Commander in the south, is be-

Continued on Page 7, Column 6

Allies Fight for St. Tropez

By Eric Sevareid

CBS Correspondent

THE ALLIED FRONT IN SOUTHERN FRANCE, Aug. 16—Allied troops began fighting last evening for the town of St. Tropez.

[St. Tropez is a port on the Mediterranean coast, midway between Cannes and Toulon.]

It is peaceful nearly everywhere along the captured beaches this evening.

My division's advance reconnaissance unit is going so fast inland that it is already off our situation map. There has been no word from one outfit, but another reports all objectives seized by five o'clock this afternoon. As far as we know our divsiion suffered only 35 casualties so far, including two fatalities. That was out of two regiments.

The German prisoners, of whom there were many batches, looked well-fed and cheerful. Our division, at least, made an almost unopposed landing. Most of our casualties were due to mines on the beach.

The first indications are that the Germans, as well as the local people, have been completely surprised.

As our jeep rolled ashore, we found Army and Navy engineers rolling vehicles along over wire and steel mats on the soft sand. A German cement wall, eight feet high, five feet thick, 30 yards from the sea proved no obstacle.

The general of the division I am with has just told me the Germans were alerted in this area at midnight last night. It was their first word that we were coming. They apparently didn't believe we could land successfully in the small coves and narrow beaches we chose.

Stocks of Canned Goods Run Low in New England

Two factors combine today to account for the extremely low stocks of canned fruits and vegetables which have become noticeably apparent to many New England housewives as they scan the shelves of their neighborhood grocery stores.

One is the annually recurrent factor of "between packs"—the season during which stocks from the previous year have begun to run low and in which new stocks have not yet put in an appearance.

Second is that ceiling prices have not been set as yet on a number of popular brands of canned goods items—resulting in tremendous stocks of canned fruits and vegetables piling up rapidly in Greater Boston warehouses, and not reaching retailers.

The only basis on which these stockpiles could be moved would be for a retailer to take a chance on the prices which the Office of Price Administration doubtless will announce shortly.

Canners Step In

Why hasn't OPA established these prices sooner? one might ask. Well, according to Malcolm McCabe, Secretary of the Massachusetts Retail Grocers and Provision Dealers Association, the OPA already had scheduled prices back in June. Then the canners stepped in, went before Congress, and were successful in influencing that body to tip over the price schedules which had been set and which were ready for issuance on June 30 by the OPA.

Those schedules had been worked out by the OPA on the basis of historic margins in the industry—a most difficult task because, historically, the canners had never made the profit they made in 1943, Mr. McCabe pointed out.

Therefore, he added, the OPA was placed in the embarrassing position of establishing prices based on 1940 and 1941 margins, which were substantially lower than 1943 prices. "The reaction from the canners and processers was immediate and positive," Mr. McCabe asserted.

Formula Needed

"They didn't want those prices to come out, so a formula had to be worked out, bringing in such factors as subsidies to growers and parities in order to get the profit margin for the canner up to at least the 1943 level—and higher if possible.

"So, we see there has been a concerted attack on the OPA by the canning industry," Mr. McCabe continued. "Until the question was settled, the OPA was forced to withhold prices. Our prediction is that the canning industry will succeed in getting prices which will be just about the same, or slightly higher, than the 1943 level."

This year's production of canned fruits and vegetables is tremendous, Mr. McCabe stated. Although severe drought has curtailed production of some specific commodities in some areas, in other parts of the country there has been an abundance of moisture, he pointed out.

Rules for Canners

The most important factor affecting civilian trade is that each canner is being required to set aside substantial quantities of his pack for the armed forces and for Government purchases. This means that, in some specific areas, some canners will find it extremely difficult to pack more than sufficient to supply the armed forces.

However, Mr. McCabe pointed out, this does not necessarily mean that the over-all pack of a certain commodity will be as short as that specific canner's supply.

For example, one nationally known large packer of a popular brand of tomato juice has informed the trade that it can expect little or no tomato juice from that source. This, coming from one of the largest producers of tomato juice in the country has led to a considerable amount of panic buying among the trade, with many stores unable to secure their supplies since they lack contacts with adequate sources of supply.

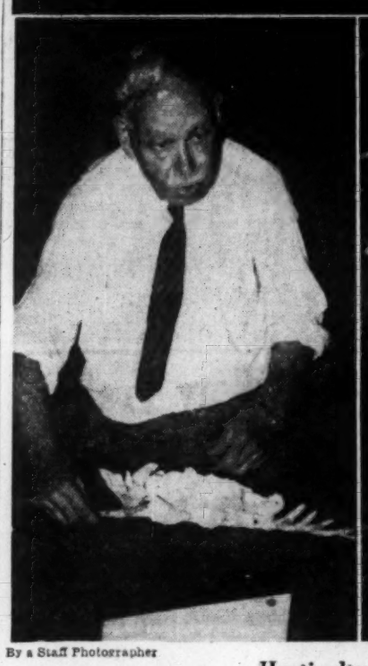
Enough Tomato Juice

However, Mr. McCabe continued, the over-all supply of tomato juice is expected to be adequate to meet consumer demands.

Touching on pineapple juice, Mr. McCabe stated that last year the Government took 24 per cent of the pack. This year it will take 70 per cent. Since, for the last three years, growing conditions have not been ideal in Hawaii, this means that supplies of pineapple juice, even from the new pack, will be practically nonexistent in the eastern market.

As for other canned goods items, the canned fruit pack in California has been delayed from two to three weeks beyond normal due to slowly ripening fruit and a severe labor shortage. The only canned fruit that has moved into the eastern market as yet, he said, is a small supply of canned apricots and a very small supply of peaches from last year's pack.

'Glads' Flash Brilliant Colors in Boston



By a Staff Photographer

Horticultural Hall Show Opens

Exhibitors this morning were rapidly filling Horticultural Hall with baskets and individual displays of gladioluses in preparation for the twenty-fifth anniversary show of the New England Gladiolus Society which will be held today and tomorrow. Unable to resist the call of his old hobby, Boatswain's Mate, Third Class, Joseph Sullivan, of Newport, R. I., top, used his furlough day off from Hingham where he is stationed to help ready the display of Pasquale Vasaturo, of Medfield, Mass., for the show. Bottom, left: Wendell Wyman of Sharon, Mass., former Foreman of the Composing Room of The Christian Science Monitor, and a long-time exhibitor at the shows, lifts one of his well-known white varieties to place it on a display rack in the Hall. Bottom, right: Little Beth Rigby, blonde daughter of George Rigby, Salem, Mass., exhibitor, poses behind a basket of Pink Paragon, a beautiful deep pink variety being displayed by Jerry J. Polinsky, exhibitor from Stone Ridge, N. Y. The public showed its interest by big attendance.

Receipt Book Key in C. I. O. 'Donations'

Continued from Page 1

tional unions making up the C. I. O. which will prepare and furnish the receipt books to their members.

For each dollar contributed, three receipts will be given. The first will go to the union member or friend who puts up a dollar toward the P. A. C. political program.

The dollar is then turned in to the secretary-treasurer of the local union which put the book into the hands of its member. The local secretary-treasurer gets the second receipt.

Then he takes 50 cents of the dollar and forwards it to the secretary-treasurer of his international union. That is where the third receipt comes in.

National P. A. C. Gets 50 Cents

Finally the national secretary-treasurer passes the half dollar along to the secretary-treasurer of the National P. A. C. in New York, who will see that it is put to work in the P. A. C.'s political campaigns. The P. A. C. secretary-treasurer is R. J. Thomas, President of the United Automobile Workers' Union of the C. I. O.

Of the half dollar left with the secretary-treasurer of the local union, only 25 cents will be allowed to remain there. This quarter will be used by the local union for political purposes. The other 25 cents will be sent to the State Political Action Committee of the C. I. O. for the political activities it is directing.

All this procedure differs from the money-raising method with which the P. A. C. originated and under which it functioned up to the state primary elections, and in fact by which it is financed at the present moment.

Orginally the C. I. O. unions simply appropriated money from their treasuries for the P. A. C.

Federal Barrier Set Up

However, the Smith-Connally Act passed by Congress last year sets up a barrier to this process in general elections. The new Federal law says:

"It is unlawful for . . . any labor organization to make a contribution in connection with any election in which Presidential and Vice-Presidential electors or a Senator or Representative in, or a delegate or resident commissioner to, Congress are to be voted for, or for any candidate, political committee, or other person to accept or receive any contribution prohibited by this section."

The union appropriations are still all right, local C. I. O. leaders declare, for the purpose of political education, apart from advocacy of candidates. Political education is stated to consist of such things as newspaper and radio programs, registration of voters, education of C. I. O. members by informing them of the issues, and other activities than pure participation in behalf of politcial candidates.

During the present interim between the primary and the general elections, the State P. A. C. is reported to be operating on an educational basis.

Improved Recreation Job of New Director

By Laura Haddock

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

What are the best qualities to have in a Director of Physical Education? This question will concern Bostonians for at least the next two weeks and possibly for the next two years.

On Sept. 1, Nathaniel Young, present Director of Physical Education for the Boston School Department, after 40 years of service, will retire and his successor will be appointed. At any time during the following two years, the appointment is subject to change; after that, the position carries a salary of $5,472 a year, which includes life tenure.

Interested civic groups have been attempting to put before Superintendent of Schools, Arthur L. Gould, the set of standards worked out by the National Recreation Association six years ago for a job of this kind. However, it is not certain that any of them have yet succeeded in doing so.

Good Background Needed

According to a standards committee of 12 recreation executives chosen by the N. R. A. and representing the South, the West, Midwest, and the East, the man appointed to such a job should be thoroughly versed in the "philosophy of recreation," understand the community's recreation problems, be capable of enlisting the best efforts of his staff, and be a good promoter, organizer, and executive.

No single board or person directs all of Boston's recreation facilities. The playgrounds, for children under 12 years, are in the hands of the School Department. The Park Department has 26 play spaces and playfields which it controls. If children want permission to coast on the streets, or if their elders want to hold a block party, the agency concerned is the Department of Public Works. The Metropolitan District Commission handles boat houses on the Charles and beaches along the shore.

To a large extent, the co-operation among these agencies is good. But the setup is declared to be antiquated according to today's best standards, permitting gaps in some places, overlapping efforts in others. And there is no concerted, long-range program.

It is the kind of situation, authorities agree, which, like Boston's famous "cow-path" streets, has evolved year by year without any particular plan.

The techniques of public recreation, however, have been evolving during the years, too, and civic leaders here believe the time has come for Boston to take step with the most advanced cities of the nation in directing its recreation intelligently.

Sherwood Gates, Director of Recreation for the Federal Security Agency, says that 1944 has brought some of the most difficult recreation problems the cities of the United States have had to face, with equipment lacking, facilities scarce, leaders and labor for upkeep gone into the services. Nevertheless, he says, "communities have pooled resources and ideas, scouted for helpers, and somehow towns are writing history in recreation this summer."

Anderson, Ind., with a population of 41,000, has a summer program which includes something for all ages and groups. The dean of boys of the high school is director of the program, with a staff made up chiefly of faculty members. Eighteen park areas offer supervised play from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m. daily, and four schoolyards are open for the same hours.

The Anderson program conducts special activities at night for industrial workers; school musical instructors give vocal and instrumental lessons to individuals and help organize orchestras, choruses, and bands; and there are special play areas, pool facilities, parks, and supervisors for the town's Negroes.

Programs Adjusted

Macon, Ga., with a population doubled by the war, has adjusted its recreation program accordingly, added to its playgrounds, offered instruction in dramatics, folk dancing, singing, drawing, and sports. Private facilities have been synchronized with those of the city, so that there is no conflict of interest.

All over the country, recreation authorities are responding to the new needs of the times. Private individuals are volunteering their services and their money to help out.

The recreation problem in Boston is admitted to be of major proportions because this city has large slum sections and crowded conditions with comparatively few play spaces for its children.

Through its School Department alone, the city spent $129,838.72 last year on recreation.

Harbor-Front Bostonians Due To See Realistic 'War Games'

War Activities of New England

Bostonians living along the shores of Boston Harbor may expect realistic war maneuvers between sunset Aug. 17 and sunrise Aug. 18, with low-flying aircraft laying smoke screens, according to an announcement from Brig. Gen. Phillip S. Gage, commanding general of the harbor defenses of Boston, today.

Joint Army-Navy maneuvers should not be confused with actual war activities, according to the announcement, which pointed out that any actual raid alarms would be handled through the usual Civilian Defense channels.

Production Honor

Honorable mention from the production drive headquarters in Washington of the War Productioon Board has been awarded Peter Olson, worker at the American Type Founders, Inc., Fitchburg, Mass., the WPB announced today.

Suggestion of a small buffing wheel to polish trigger forks, formerly polished by hand, was Mr. Olson's idea which doubled the production figure for this item.

Request About Packages

With an estimated total of 25,000,000 holiday packages to be sent to personnel of the Navy serving overseas, the First Naval District requested today that the postal regulations limiting the time for such mailing from Sept. 15 to Oct. 15 strictly be observed.

Strong wrapping, accurate addressing and prompt mailing are the three principal points for the senders of gifts to remember if they want to be sure that the recipient has his bundle for Christmas.

Wacs and Waves

News of recruits and veteran Wacs and Waves today was featured by the return to her home in West Newton, on a rotation furlough, of Technician, 5th Grade Joan M. James, the first Massachusetts girl to enlist in the old WAAC. Technician James has been overseas for 19 months during which she has driven General Eisenhower, as well as high officials of the Allied Forces.

Completing her training at the basic school for Waves in the, Bronx, N. Y., Seaman, second class, Ruth M. Somerville of Newtonville has been assigned to the Radio School at Miami for further instruction.

Fourth 'E' Stars

Award of the fourth "E" stars to the West Lynn and River Works of the General Electric Company by the Army-Navy Board of Production Awards has been made and the new flags are now installed at these plants, the company announced today.

In the letter announcing the award, Admiral C. C. Bloch, N. S. N. (retired) stated, "Each and everyman in the plants is to be heartily congratulated for the splendid production record that has been established and maintained since the original Army-Navy "E" was granted."

Fishing Fleet Tie-up Threatened Due to Lack of Net-Mending Twine

In a situation resembling the old adage that "For want of a nail, the rider was lost," the entire fishing fleet of New England threatens to be tied up for the lack of twine, it was learned today.

Within two weeks a part of the Boston fishing fleet will be tieing up unless net-mending twine is made available, Edward H. Cooley, Executive Vice-President of the Massachusetts Fisheries Association, declared today. Eventually, he added, lack of this sisal twine will affect the entire fleet in every New England fishing port.

He pointed out that the War Production Board now permits sisal fibre to be used only in the manufacture of netting. But the WPB has apparently forgotten to allow the manufacture of at least 20 per cent of this twine to be used for mending purposes, Mr. Cooley said. He explained, furthermore, that fishing vessels cannot sail without this mending twine, inasmuch as with virtually every trawl they make, breaks occur in the net. A vessel master would have to carry a boatload of nets to accommodate breakages, he said, unless he was allowed to bring along mending twine.

In addition, the statement pointed out, a current shortage of cotton fishing line threatens to affect the line trawler fleet and the so-called "Italian" fleet who use these lines.

The shortage is the result of a wide difference of opinion in price ceilings between the manufacturers of cotton line and the Office of Price Administration, the statement declared. The divergence is so great, it said, that the manufacturers have stopped producing this type of cotton line.

The Fisheries Association and the Federal Bureau of Fisheries have interested themselves in ironing out the price situation, Mr. Cooley said. Meetings are scheduled in Washington next week, he said, unless, however, the price situation is settled the threatened tie-up will occur as the lack of gear compels the boats to remain at the docks, Mr. Cooley said.

Harry C. Fabyan

Judge Harry C. Fabyan, of Brighton, who passed on yesterday, occupied the associate judgeship of Brighton District Court and served as President of the Brighton Five Cent Savings Bank. He was a prominent Bowdoin alumnus.

A native of Portland, Maine, he was educated in Portland schools, was graduated from Bowdoin in 1893, and from Boston University Law School in 1896. He was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in 1896.

He was appointed Associate Justice of the Brighton Court in 1902 and was elected president of the Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank in 1913. In 1925 he was elected president of the Bowdoin Alumni Association and served until 1927. For several years Judge Fabyan was chairman of the Boston group of Mutual Savings Banks.

During World War I Judge Fabyan was legal adviser and government appeal agent in Boston and was a member of the City Committee on Public Safety. He had also served as chairman of the Brighton-Allston branch of the Red Cross and, since the outbreak of the war, on the Selective Service local draft board No. 37, in Ward 21.

He was a member of the Brae Burn Country Club, the Appalachian Mountain Club, and Psi Upsilon Fraternity.

Hyland Urges Shift of Boston Highway Costs

Transfer to the Metropolitan District Commission of maintenance and building costs of some of Boston's heavy traffic arterial highways, thereby relieving Boston taxpayers of a considerable tax burden, was advanced as "a fair and just proposal" today by George C. Hyland, Boston Commissioner of Public Works.

"Visions of a great metropolitan Boston cannot be realized until some such co-operative arrangement is made," Mr. Hyland said in an interview today. Although between 50 and 75 per cent of the traffic traveling over Boston's arterial highways comes from outside Boston proper, only a very small percentage of the road costs is maintained by the towns and cities constituting the Greater Boston area, which includes 43 cities and towns, he said.

"In fairness to Boston real-estate owners, who themselves must pay for roads which such a large part of the Greater Boston citizens use, some such organization as the M. D. C. should bear that tax load, or State support should be given," he said.

The difficulty is that of convincing the other 42 cities and towns of the Greater Boston area of the fairness and justness of such a proposal, he asserted.

At present there are 5¼ miles of State-maintained highways in Boston, about 21 miles of M. D. C. roads, of which 17 miles are single lane and 4 miles double-lane highways, Mr. Hyland said. About 710 miles of streets are maintained by Boston proper.

Yesterday Commissioner Hyland asked that the Massachusetts State Department of Public Works make a study of the origin and destination of traffic on heavily traveled Boston arteries.

Mr. Hyland made the request at the annual Suffolk County hearing held by the Public Works Department to receive requests for state assistance in local highway construction and maintenance. He indicated that the study would have to precede any specific request for funds from the State for reconstruction and maintenance of major arteries.

Firemen's Group Elects

SALEM, Mass., Aug. 16 (AP)—Patrick Ryan of Northampton has been elected President of the Massachusetts Permanent Firemen's Association. Others elected at the close of a two-day convention are John B. Morgan, Waltham; George Hubbard, Haverhill, and Joseph Malone, Lowell, vice-presidents; Daniel Hannon, sergeant at arms; John Dyer, Chelsea; Martin Kelleher, Salem, and Thomas Burns, Chicopee, directors.

Teen-Agers Face Question Of School or War Work

Continued from Page 1

times, they were able to keep most of their wages for themselves.

Only one of the 10 boys was earning what could be called a large wage. Seventeen years old, he received a $40 weekly pay check for running a drill press.

Wry Admission

"Go back to school?" he repeated, putting his arm up against a fire-alarm box. "No. I ought to go back and get my two years, but I won't. I guess the money has gone to my head," and he made a boyish movement of pressing his forehead into the bend of his elbow, as though he had admitted the fact to himself for the first time. Slight, dressed in a smart sport coat, he said, "I want to buy a car and some other things. If I quit work, I couldn't have them."

He left school last year, he said, because one of the boys on the block did, and then nearly all the fellows he ran around with quit. At first, he helped his family with his wages, but lately he hasn't had to.

Uppermost in his thoughts, as it was in those of most of the young people, was the question: "What's going to happen to us young kids after the war? What sort of jobs can we get?"

Getting a job after the war will depend on what you know, a 15-year-old delivery boy said while he watched youngsters cooling off in the Boston Common Frog Pond during his lunch hour. Although he worked 40 hours a week for a florist, he received only $12, he said. This winter he will go back to school and work after hours. "College is way out of sight" for him. He plans to go into the Army after graduation, even if the war is over.

Wants Good Job

A thin, 15-year-old girl with blue eyes and a pale face scattered with freckles said, "Sure, I'm going back to school. I don't want to be a waitress all my life. I want a good job, like a stenographer, and I've got to learn something to get it."

The opinion of a mother whose coat covered a soiled uniform, and who was accompanying her daughter to the Certicating Office, was: "No, I don't like my kids quitting school, but what can I do about it? This girl is 17, and she quit a year ago to help out the family. I've got seven other children at home. Their father can't work. But my 16-year-old girl, who's got a job in an ice-cream store—makes $21 a week—is going back to school. I want her to have something worth while—not have to work in a factory. You don't get big wages unless you have an education."

Adding up the answers of the boys and girls, probably all but one or two would have remained in school if their families had been financially able to provide them with spending money and nice clothes and if they had received enough encouragement about continuing their education. Once they knew what it was to earn their own money, they didn't want to give up their financial and social independence. Four of the seven young people remaining in school are practicing extreme thrift to get the prize of education.

High-School Rosters Off 10,233 in Boston

A drop of 10,223 in Boston's high- and secondary-school enrollments in the past three years is shown in School Department records. Balanced against this is a threefold increase of young people working in shops, factories, and other places of employment, according to figures of the Department's Certificating Office.

In 1940, 18,057 young workers under the age of 21 were issued employment permits by the Certificating Office, and there were 36,076 students registered in public secondary schools. In 1943, with 69,642 workers under 21 listed in the Office's records, there were 25,843 students enrolled.

Waste Paper Collections

Boston — Business office collection—Over 500 pounds call Hubbard 5606 for special handling; under 500 pounds place in nearest bin.

Marion—Saturday.
Marshfield—Saturday.
Wakefield—Sunday.
Kingston—Sunday.
Belmont—Monday.
Nahant—Monday.
Boston (Wards 1-5)—Monday.
Provincetown—Monday.
Revere—Monday.
Weston—Monday.

S. A. Drive Prepared

In preparation for opening the Salvation Army's 1944-45 drive for $400,000 to carry on its work locally, more than 4,000 men and women volunteers from Boston and neighboring committees are already well organized, according to Arthur G. Curren, general chairman of the Greater Boston Maintenance Appeal for the Salvation Army. The opening date for the volunteers to begin their campaign is Sept. 11, and they are expected to bring it to a successful conclusion by mid-October.

Texas Saga Recalls Trial-Run Beaching

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (AP)—The stirring saga of the Battleship Texas and its part in the Normandy invasion June 6 reminded Connecticut members of Congress of the trial run the huge man o' war made back in 1917.

Vacationers were relaxing on the cool veranda of a big and popular hotel at the top of Block Island, just off New London, Conn., with the breezes wafting the strains of a fetching fox trot across waters of the sound, when suddenly there was a terriffic scraping and grinding alongside.

The great battleship schreeched and slithered to a stop—its prow ten feet away from the Veranda. It had beached itself, much to the chagrin and shock of its officers and men, who clamored ashore.

It cost about $500,000 to restore the Texas, according to the best recollection of the Connecticut members.

For the Bravest

Official U. S. Marine Corps Photo

Lieut. Hanson Honored

This Congressional Medal of Honor, highest award in the armed forces, will be presented to Mrs. Harry A. Hanson of Newtonville at ceremonies on Boston Common next Saturday afternoon. Marine First Lieut. Harry A. Hanson, her son, now listed as "missing in action," won the medal in aerial combat with the Japanese last February. Governor Saltonstall and Mayor Tobin will attend the exercises on General MacArthur Mall.

Recreation For Service People

Wednesday, Aug. 16

Free Tickets: Greater Boston U. S. O. Ticket Office, 48 Boylston Street, Liberty 7940. (Open daily, noon to 8 p. m., Sunday, noon to 2:15 p. m.)
Baseball (Tomorrow): Fenway Park, 3 p. m., Red Sox vs. Tigers.
Dances With Orchestras, Hostesses: 8 p. m., Atlantic Service Club, Barker, Buddies' Club, Women's Republican Club, 40 Beacon Street, Seamen's Club, Hugo's, Esplanade Club, "on the River" between Exeter and Fairfield Streets, Open-Air Dancing, Navy Mothers' Club, Robilard's.
Variety Nite: North Station Club, 8 p. m. Junior Hostesses, Floor Show, Kope's Music.
Voice Recordings: Copley Square Officers' Club (Wednesday), Temple Place Club, Friday, Saturday and Sunday.
"Barber Shop Quartet," J. W. B. Club, 9 p. m. Free Photos.
Portrait Sketching: North Station Club, by Louise Thompson, 8 p. m. Buddies' Club, 3:30 p. m. and 8 p. m.
Officers' Dance: Army and Navy Officers' Club, 8 p. m. Orchestra.
Whist Tournament: Ruggles Street Club, 8 p. m. Prizes.
Dance Instruction: Y. M. C. A., 8 p. m. Y. M. C. A. Union, 8:30 p. m.
S. S. Pert o' Fun: Crosses the Equator for "King Neptune Party," Charles "Y," 8 p. m.
Bachelor Wives Club: Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street, 7:30 p. m. (All servicee wives invited.)

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Fair—Very Warm

Boston and Vicinity—Fair and continued very warm tonight. Thursday continued hot and humid with a thundershower possible during the afternoon. The lowest temperature tonight will be about 75 degrees. Gentle to moderate winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont—Fair and little change in temperature tonight. Thursday fair except for widely scattered afternoon thundershowers. Not quite so warm north portion.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut—Fair and little change in temperature tonight. Thursday continued hot and humid with widely scattered afternoon thundershowers.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 10:45 p. m., 10.6 feet.
Thursday, 11:18 a. m.; height 8.8 feet.

Farley Gets Hospital Post

J. W. Farley, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, was elected President of the Children's Hospital at a meeting of the Board of Trustees yesterday. He succeeds Samuel H. Wolcott, who has served as President since 1934.

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Way Is Paved For UNRRA To Aid 20 Million

LONDON, Aug. 16 (AP)—The Bonomi Government of Italy has approved in principle a proposal to offer citizenship to part of the 20,000 refugees sheltered there. About three fourths are Yugoslavs, the others are mostly Polish, Austrian and Czechoslovak.

Sir Herbert Emerson, Assistant League of Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, announced this at a press conference today and stressed that naturalization "will be one of the most important ways of solving the postwar refugee problem." Among units presently assisting the refugees in Italy is the American Friends Service (Quakers).

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16—The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration expects to be ready to direct the return of 20,000,000 displaced persons to their homes in Europe as soon as its aid is needed.

A multilateral proposal has been drafted by the Technical Subcommittee on Displaced Persons permitting commissions representing various countries to come in to help with their own nationals.

Though they have long recognized the problem of displaced persons as one of the most serious of the war's aftermath, UNRRA officials hope their return can be made in an orderly manner under international supervision.

At the UNRRA conference in Atlantic City last fall, it was decided that the UNRRA would tend to the immediate needs of returning refugees while the Inter-governmental Committee on Refugees, established in 1938 under Sir Herbert Emerson would look after those needing new homelands.

The Inter-governmental Committee is now holding its first plenary session since 1939 in London.

One of the few instances in which the UNRRA can operate in an ex-enemy country like Germany or Italy is to direct the return of refugees. It is estimated that between 7,000,000 and 8,000,000, persons were taken into Germany as forced laborers.

Any member nation will be able, under agreements drawn up at UNRRA headquarters, call for UNRRA aid in moving its own nationals back.

UNRRA's council has established priorities for the return of such people, with preference given to those needed in rehabilitation work.

UNRRA officials recognize that the Army will be the first to deal with the "displaced persons" problem but are confident that the job will be turned over to international civilian direction as quickly as possible. They admit there is a danger or many persons making a break for their homelands as soon as the armistice is announced, in which case the UNRRA might be impotent.

The energy of 1½ ounces of coal will pull one ton of freight one mile.

Worth His Weight in Melon

Wide World

Young Gardener Proud of His Crop

Sonny Fritz of Bucoda, Mo., who is only three years old, didn't let a little thing like that deter him and the result was this 60-pound beauty neatly cut to show its beguiling interior and which, so the story runs, Sonny wheeled to the railroad in his own cart. They certainly grow things big in Missouri.

Six Million-Ton Shortage Of Hard Coal Is Predicted

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (AP)—Government coal officials, predicting a 6,000,000-ton shortage of domestic anthracite this winter compared with 5,000,000 last year, acknowledged today failure in their efforts to create emergency stocks of hard coal.

Harold E. Ickes, Solid Fuels Administrator, issued an order limiting wholesale and retail anthracite dealers to 87½ per cent of their normal requirements, the same limitation which applies to domestic consumers.

Until today, the dealers had been permitted shipments up to 90 per cent of their requirements. The margin of 2½ per cent was an attempt to build up a small cushion of anthracite inventories, which for some time have been virtually nonexistent.

Actually production of domestic sizes of anthracite is running only 86 per cent of normal requirements, the Solid Fuels Administration said. Therefore, shipments to dealers have been averaging 86 per cent, with a few getting their full 90 per cent maximum and others receiving down to 70 per cent of their needs. Today's order is supposed to spread the supply more equitably.

Coal officials said they hope production of domestic sizes will come back up to 87½ per cent of requirements, thus permitting all dealers to receive the maximum allowed.

However, their latest estimate of total anthracite production for the "coal year" ending next March 31, as announced today by Secretary Ickes, is 60,900,000 tons, compared with 61,603,000 in the last "coal year." Secretary Ickes said the estimate is based on current manpower trends, adding that anthracite mines suffered a net loss of 800 employees in April, May, and June.

The Secretary said the 60,900,000 tons will be enough to fill industrial and military needs, with fuel to spare, but will be about 6,000,000 tons short of requirements for anthracite suitable for domestic needs.

Anthracite is the primary domestic heating fuel in the New England and Middle Atlantic States.

"Definitely contributing" to the larger estimated deficit, according to SFA officials, is a six-weeks-old unauthorized strike of approximately 4,000 men employed by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company in the Shenandoah, Pa., area.

Wisconsin Voters Defeat Candidates Backed by C. I. O.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 16 (AP)—An incumbent Administration supporter and a former state senator apparently won Democratic nominations for Congress from the Fourth and Fifth (Milwaukee) Districts in Wisconsin's primary yesterday by building up substantial leads over candidates indorsed by the Congress of Industrial Organizations Political Action Committee.

Returns from 212 of 278 precincts in the Fourth District gave Representative Thad Wasielewski, seeking his third term, 14,645 votes, to 5,549 for Anthony P. Gawronski, who was indorsed by the P. A. C. Former Representative Raymond J. Cannon had 3,345.

In the Fifth District, Andrew J. Biemiller, who is making his first bid for a national office after several terms in the State Legislature, had a good lead over Clem Kalvelage, P. A. C.-indorsed candidate.

Meanwhile, Republican Senator Alexander Wiley had an easy time winning the nomination over three opponents who called him isolationist. The vote was: Wiley, 98,166; Capt. Joseph R. McCarthy, of the Marines, 45,745; Leathem D. Smith, a shipbuilder, 16,159, and Perry J. Stearns, Milwaukee attorney, 8,578.

Wisconsin's Governor, Walter S. Goodland, easily won nomination on the Republican ticket, outdistancing four opponents. Daniel W. Hoan, former Socialist Mayor of Milwaukee, won the Democratic nomination over John Zimmermann.

Barriers Are Found to World Union

Only if national sovereignty includes the obligation to observe contractual engagements among nations "is any kind of international legal order possible," according to an analysis of American membership in a general international organization being studied today by faculty-student groups on the nation's campuses.

Under the aegis of the Universities Committee on Postwar International Problems, the analysis which deals principally with constitutional aspects has been prepared here by Leland M. Goodrich, Executive Secretary of the Committee, and Charles A. Baylis, Secretary, with aid from Prof. Edward S. Corwin of Priceton University.

The favored definition of sovereignty, they report, is a concept of international law "limited by the obligations which that law imposes upon members of the family of nations, including the obligation to observe their contractual engagements with one another."

This concept "has impressive historical support," being "generally held by the founders of our nation," and invoked "many times by the Department of State."

Still Another View

An alternative concept holds sovereignty to be "an inherent characteristic of state existence as such, which is anterior to international law and membership in the family of nations and which leaves its possessors always free in the last analysis to determine on the basis of interest alone the extent to which they shall observe the requirements of international law and their engagements to other nations."

This concept "would not entail any real obligation," and "appears to be incompatible with the existence of an international legal order. It would lead necessarily to international anarchy."

A third concept holds that the family of nations is the only real sovereign, a view "with little historical support." But it nevertheless "clearly interposes neither logical nor legal difficulties in the way of even a complete merging of existing nations into a world state."

Incompatible In One Case

United States participation in a world order could be complete under the first concept and would be necessary under the third, but under the second it would be incompatible, it was concluded.

The making of binding engagements in a world system would enhance United States interests in the long run, according to some observers, it was pointed out. Such action would "be a desirable exercise of our sovereign power rather than a denial of it."

Other observers, it was added, believe that while some engagements could be effected, one to accept a limitation on the power to declare war would be a violation of sovereignty.

In principle, there is no difference between an obligation to last an indefinite number of years and one to last for a specified number of years, the analysis continued.

"Practically, however, the question is: how far should the United States go in accepting an obligation with no time limit?"

No Constitutional Limits

United States participation in a world system has no constitutional limits in its federal system, bill of rights, or separation of powers, the authors averred.

While recording arguments for and against the use of a formal treaty or an executive agreement to achieve participation in a world system, the analysis found the constitutionality of the President's power to make executive agreements with other governments to be "beyond doubt."

The authors also found the Supreme Court holding that "a treaty is not vested with the supremacy of the Constitution but stands constitutionally on a level with an act of Congress. . . . The only guarantee that the United States will live up to its international commitments is to be found in the conviction of the legislative authority that respect for such undertakings is a wise and necessary course to follow."

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1309 were $55.00
$45 now.

CLEARANCE MEN'S SUITS
(Year 'round weights)
1346 were $65.00
1284 were $55.00
$45 now.

All, all-wool. No re-used wool. No re-processed wool.
Tailored by hand in our own workrooms — with the individual style touch of our Master-Designer—for young men and men who never grow old!

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Makers of Fine Clothes
Fifth Ave. at 41st St.—New York 17, N. Y.
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THAT'S NEWS!

AND that's exactly what's happening today on the Erie and other American Railroads. Locomotives, freight cars, and essential replacement parts are made here at home for use in the invasion areas. Loaded in sections, or actually carried in tow, they travel by *rail* to embarkation points. Placed in operation overseas, they form a *final link* in the chain of supply which begins in factories and farms here in America.

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New Folk Play in Cambridge—Stage Notes—Incoming Motion Pictures

'Dark of the Moon' Offered With Carol Stone as Star

By L. A. Sloper

The Cambridge Summer Theater dared greatly when it presented "Dark of the Moon" in Brattle Hall last night. The piece is a folk fantasy, quite outside the usual field of a summer theater. In view of the difficulties involved in such a production, the opening performance reflected credit on the organization.

This "legend with music" is based on the ballad, "Barbara Allen," one of those Kentucky mountain songs which have come down from olden times. It won the Maxwell Anderson Award for the best verse play of 1942.

The authors, Howard Richardson and William Berney, described in the program notes as nephews of Thomas Dixon, are graduates respectively of the University of North Carolina (where Mr. Richardson was a member of the Playmakers) and the University of Alabama. The music was provided by Douglas Moore, who did the score for "The Devil and Daniel Webster."

* * *

The ballad and the play tell of the love of John, a witch-boy, for Barbara Allen, a human, and of its tragic consequences. The tale is embellished with some entertaining characterizations of hill-billy folk; with ballads and hymns, and with strange manifestations of religious experience among the mountain people.

The theme is a good subject for a play of this type, and the treatment has been well conceived. It is unfortunate that its realization is impaired by technical shortcomings.

The chief flaw is in construction. The piece is divided into nine scenes with one intermission. Theoretically, its development is logical, but actually it is completely lacking in the essential element of suspense. The whole story is revealed with particularity in the first scene—and then repeated eight times. It is not surprising that interest lags.

Further, although many of the characters are clearly sketched, their conversation is not very exciting. Of course the authors have attempted to flavor the play with the dialect of the folk, and to couch their talk in poetic form. Occasionally, poetry shines through. For the most part, the talk seems merely dull and repetitious. I am afraid the authors have followed Mr. Anderson's tendency to verbosity without equalling his lyrical inspiration.

One result of the absence of suspense is that the play is largely static. It comes to life only in one scene, that of a religious revival in which there is some really good singing of hymns.

* * *

But in this scene the preacher develops the singular thesis that it is God's will that Barbara should break her marriage vows in order that John, who has been turned into a human by the Conjur woman, may be changed back into a witch-boy again.

Moreover, this part of the plot development lacks persuasiveness because Barbara's unfaithfulness is not voluntary but is forced upon her by mass hysteria.

Miss Stone looked very comely, but her mountain accent was not convincing enough to overcome the effect of her urban hair-do and her fashionable gowns. Richard Hart succeeded in conveying rather more poetic feeling than was in his lines. Several of the lesser folk characters were handled with competence. Mr. Perry's direction, especially in the crowd scenes, was expert.

'Dark of the Moon'

Brattle Hall—The Cambridge Summer Theater presents Carol Stone in "Dark of the Moon," a Legend with Music by Howard Richardson and William Berney. Staged by Robert E. Perry. Settings by Andrew Mack. Week of Aug. 15, 1944. The cast:

John	Richard Hart
Conjur Man	Roderich Winchell
Conjur Woman	Frances Goforth
Mr. Jenkins	Carl Windle
Miss Metcalf	Ruth Homond
Mr. Atkins	Richard Van Arsdale
Hank Gudger	Ronald Graham
Mr. Summey	Boardman O'Connor
Mrs. Summey	Kathryn Cameron
Ecna Summey	Lee Nugent
Mr. Bergen	Philip Wheaton
Mrs. Bergen	Constance Cooper
Ella Bergen	Myrtle Shaw
Hatty Heffner	Norma Keohane
Marvin Hadler	William Weyse
Barbara Allen	Carol Stone
Mr. Allen	Allan Tower
Mrs. Allen	Dorothy Lambert
Floyd Allen	John Gerstad
Uncle Smellcue	William Jeffrey
Burt Dinwiddy	Robert Pryor
Preacher Haggler	Robert E. Perry
First Witch	Louise Valery
Second Witch	Lynne Arlen

David Lichine and Eleanor Powell
In "Sensations of 1945," at the State and Orpheum Tomorrow

Eleanor Parker and Paul Henreid
In "Between Two Worlds," coming Thursday to the Paramount and Fenway Theaters.

Musical Film for Loew's; New Paramount-Fenway Bill

In addition to the new Abbott and Costello picture opening today at the Keith Memorial, three new bills are coming into Boston first-run movie houses this week. And "Mr. Skeffington" goes into its second week at the Metropolitan, along with the accompanying March of Time release, "Americans All."

"Sensations of 1945," starring Eleanor Powell, is the main feature of the new program starting tomorrow at the State and Orpheum theaters. It will be accompanied by a comedy called "She's a Soldier, Too."

At the Paramount and Fenway tomorrow, Warner Bros. "Between Two Worlds" will have its first local showing. With it on the bill will be a farce named "Make Your Own Bed."

Also tomorrow, the RKO-Boston will offer a new stage show and a film entitled "The Invisible Man's Revenge."

* * *

"Sensations of 1945"

In "Sensations of 1945" Miss Powell has ample opportunity to show her mastery of tap dancing. Besides a jitterbug number she does a new routine in which she dances over a giant pin-ball machine. She also does dances with David Lichine, of Ballet Russe fame.

The story of the film is woven around Ginny Walker (Miss Powell), a press agent whose stunts range from arranging a wire-walking act over the Royal Gorge in Colorado to blocking traffic in Times Square.

Among the supporting cast are Dennis O'Keefe, W. C. Fields, Sophie Tucker, Eugene Pallette, C. Aubrey Smith, and Woody Herman and Cab Calloway with their bands.

The cast of "She's a Soldier, Too," is headed by Beulah Bondi and includes Nina Foch, Jess Barker, Lloyd Bridges, Percy Kilbride, and Ida Moore.

Some shorts and a newsreel complete the bill at the State and Orpheum.

* * *

"Between Two Worlds"

"Between Two Worlds," at the Paramount and Fenway, is Warner Bros. screen version of the play, "Outward Bound," by Sutton Vane. The play, it will be recalled, dealt with the adventures of a group of people who found themselves on a mysterious ship, and discovered that they had passed on, and were on their way to meet the "Examiner."

In the film John Garfield plays the derelict Tom Prior, Paul Henreid and Eleanor Parker are the young couple, Sydney Greenstreet the Examiner, Edmund Gwenn the steward, Sara Allgood Mrs. Midget, Fay Emerson Maxine, George Coulouris Lingley, Dennis King the Rev. William Duke, and Isobel Elsom Mrs. Cliveden-Banks.

The picture is produced by Mark Hellinger, directed by Edward A. Blatt; the screen play is by Daniel Fuchs and the music is by Erich Wolfgang Korngold.

"Make Your Own Bed" is described as "a wild, wacky comedy-romance inspired by the current shortage of domestic help." Jack Carson, Jane Wyman, and Irene Manning are the stars.

* * *

RKO-Boston

The new show at the RKO-Boston features D'Artega and his All-Girl Orchestra and the "Cow-Cow Boogie Girl," Ella Mae Morse, with the screen comic, Gil Lamb.

"The Invisible Man's Revenge" presents Jon Hall as the star of an eerie story. Also in the cast are Evelyn Ankers, Leon Errol, Alan Curtis, Gale Sondergaard, and John Carradine.

* * *

'Twain' at Uptown

Fredric March tops the screen bill at the Uptown, starting Thursday, in "The Adventures of Mark Twain." Sharing screen honors are Alexis Smith and Alan Hale. On the same bill is "Take It Big," starring Jack Haley and Harriet Hilliard.

Today's FM Programs

WBZFM

5:00 p. m.—Music You Want.
5:30 p. m.—Voice of the Army.
5:45 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
6:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
7:00 p. m. to 7:30 p. m., same as WBZ.
7:30 p. m.—The Carol Sisters.
7:45 p. m.—H. V. Kaltenborn, news.
8:00 p. m. to 10 p. m., same as WBZ.
10:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

WGTR—WMTW

5:00 p. m.—Dansant"; music.
6:00 p. m. to 6:30, same as WNAC.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m. to 11:15, same as WNAC.
11:15 p. m.—Sign Off.

Historical Art Society

Announcement has been made of the advent of the New England Historical Art Society. It was organized in 1943 for the purpose of gathering graphic material that is a pictorial recording of places, incidents and movements within the six New England States. The collections are to be open to the public without charge, and they are to be so arranged that material of regional or local interest may be found easily.

At present the society is housed at 171 Newbury Street. Its collection consists of many hundreds of prints, maps, drawings and a few paintings. They are largely views of New England cities and towns, New England industries, or related material from the middle of the eighteenth century to the end of the nineteenth. There is a good deal of pictorial advertising, views of hotels and resort places, and there is a generous collection of large and small views of Boston.

It is a state-chartered institution with a number of incorporators. The bulk of the material to date comes from the personal collection of Charles E. Mason, Jr., of Milton. For the war's duration the collection may be seen by appointment with the gallery of Charles D. Childs, 169 Newbury Street. Eventually, the society will have a curator, and it will be accessible directly.

D. A.

Today on Short Waves

Melbourne—8:00 a. m.—News. VLG2, 9.54 meg., 31.4 m.
Chungking—10:20 a. m.—Talk in English. XGOY, 9.64 meg., 31.1 m.
Caracas—6:15 p. m.—Songs of Latin-America. YVSRN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Bridgebuilders. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSI, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:30 p. m.—Radio Theater. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSI, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Tabacalera Nacional S. A. Concert. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:15 p. m.—A talk. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSI, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GRC, 2.58 meg., 104 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Plays and Players

The date has now been set for the Boston opening of Conrad Westervelt's new comedy, "Down to Miami." The engagement will begin on Sept. 4 at a theater to be announced.

Edward MacGregor is the producer, Jack B. Daniels is directing, and Stewart Chaney has designed the sets.

The play employs a "Romeo and Juliet" theme, describing the romance between a banker's son and the daughter of his largest depositor. The path of the young people is not made smooth by the antagonism between their parents.

After a week here, "Down in Miami" will open at the Ambassador, New York, on Sept. 11.

* * *

Patricia Peardon has withdrawn from the cast of Herbert Kubly's "Men to the Sea," which opens at the Wilbur on Sept. 11, in order to act her old role in "Junior Miss" for the soldiers overseas.

It is expected that an actress to replace her will be signed in a day or two. "Men to the Sea" is in rehearsal under the direction of Eddie Dowling. It will remain two weeks at the Wilbur before moving to Broadway.

* * *

Jeanne Cagney will return to the Cambridge Summer Theater next week as guest star in a new farce, "Marriage Is for Single People," by Stanley Richards. The play, which is said to be on its way to New York, will open at Brattle Hall next Tuesday evening.

Robert E. Perry is staging the production, with settings by Andrew Mack. There will be a Saturday matinee.

* * *

The Valley Players will present "Broadway," featuring Gaylord Mason and Helen Wagner, as their next-to-last production of the season at Mountain Park Casino, Holyoke, beginning Aug. 22. The cast will also include John O'Connor, Robert Emhardt, Martha Jones, Alfred Paschall, Bertram Tanswell, Ken Andrew, Beatrice Newport, Jean Guild, Steven Elliott, Helen Harrelson, Janet Fehm, and Estelle Lally. Performances will be given Tuesday through Sunday evenings, and Wednesday matinee.

The final bill on the Valley Players' program for the summer will be "Ladies in Retirement," featuring Beatrice Newport, opening Aug. 29. A last performance of "3's A Family" will be given this Sunday evening.

* * *

Harry Ellerbe will guest star in the comedy, "Separate Rooms," at the Lake Whalom Theater, Fitchburg, the week of Aug. 22 and also in the same play at the Playhouse in Worcester, the week of Aug. 29. The supporting cast will include Bruce Brighton, Isabel Price, Carole Somers, Guy Palmerton will direct.

* * *

"The Bat," classic American mystery melodrama, will be presented by Mrs. Walter Hartwig at the Ogunquit Playhouse next week. The cast includes Anita Lascelles, Daisy Atherton, John McQuade, Lew Sisk, Frederic Cornell and Charles Avery. There will be the usual Friday matinee.

Lester Cowan has changed the title of his screen version of "Tomorrow The World" to "The Intruder." The picture is now before the cameras with Leslie Fenton as director, and Fredric March, Betty Field, Agnes Moorehead, Skippy Homeier and Joan Carroll in top roles.

On the Esplanade

Final Concert
Prelude to Act III, "Lohengrin" ..... Wagner
Overture to "The Barber of Seville" ..... Rossini
Finale, Violin Concerto ..... Mendelssohn
Solo part played by combined first violins
Spanish Caprice ..... Rimsky-Korsakov
Prelude to "Lohengrin" ..... Wagner
Rhapsody in Blue ..... Gershwin
Soloist: Leo Litwin
Salute to Our Fighting Forces ..... Arranged by Bodge
Arthur Fiedler, Conductor

Glee Club Yard Concert

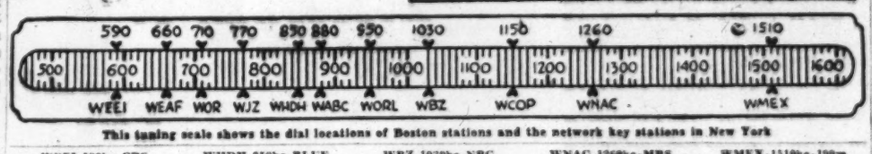
The Harvard Glee Club will give a public concert on the steps of Widener Library, Harvard Yard, at 7 o'clock Wednesday evening, Aug. 23. The conductor will be Irving G. Fine of the Harvard Music Department. The program:

Harvard Hymn ..... J. K. Paine
Ipsa Te Cogat ..... Orlandus Lassus
From "Magnum Opus Musicum"
Two Villanellas ..... G. Gastoldi
Three Love Songs, Op. 52 ..... Brahms
Catches and Canon—Anonymous, Mozart and Purcell
Sea Shanties. Arranged by Colin McPhee
The Old Maid's Song ..... Pulaski County Folk Song
Four Choruses from "Patience," Sullivan
Football songs.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight, 6:30 p.m., Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
3:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs	"Woman of America"; sk.	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Irish Melodies
3:15	"Tena & Tim"; sk.	Hollywood Star Time	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Tigers Baseball	News service
3:30	News; Snapshots	Dramatic serial	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	War M'power; dr.	Drama; Musical Variety	"Right to Happiness"	Tigers Baseball	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Dorothy Myles; Melody in Sky; Songs	Popular music; Songs	Backstage Wife; sketch	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	News; Musical Gems
4:15	Victory Gardens	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	Tigers Baseball	Music; Sports
4:30	Help Wanted; News	Westbrook Van Voorhis	Lorenzo Jones; sketch	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Sports comments
4:45		Sage Bruch Serenade	Young Widder Brown	Tigers Baseball	J. Manning, troubadour
5:00	"Five O'Clock Follies"; E. Howe, mc	Terry and the Pirates	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Victory Garden
5:15	Notes for Victory	"Easy Rhythms"	"We Love and Learn"	"Chick Carter"; sketch	"Off the Record"
5:30	Music; interviews	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill"; sk.	Adventures of Tom Mix	"Off the Record"
5:45		Music; Industrial Talk	"Front Page Farrell"; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	Sports Program
6:00	Comment; News	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dance Music
6:15	Lynn Murray's Or.	Newscast	K. Ivers; Swingcopaters	Sports; Snapshots	Dance music
6:30	Sports; Band	"Jerry and Sky"	"Jesting With Jesters"	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	Baseball scores; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Music Rendezvous; Talk	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	"Scramby Amoy" quiz	Johnny Marvel's Orch.	Burton Lewis, Jr., news	something for the Girls
7:15	J. Nesbitt; Parade	show; Perry Ward, mc	News of the World	Parade; Terry's Tunes	News service
7:30	"Easy Aces"; sketch	The Lone Ranger; west-	Vincent Ladell, songs	Radio Newsreel	Dance Time
7:45	"Easy Aces"; sketch	ern drama	Frontline Headlines	Warren Atherton, talk	Dance Time
8:00	Allen Jones, with	Ray Henle, news	"Mr. and Mrs. North";	Cecil Brown, news	News service
8:15	Woody Herman Or	Lum 'n' Abner; sketch	comedy mystery drama	'Return of Nick Carter'	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30	Drama with Jean	"My Best Girls: The	Beat the Band: Eddie	Guy Lombardo's Or.	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Hersholt; News	Bartletts"; drama	Mayhoff; H. Sosnick Or	Guy Lombardo's Or.	Jerome Kern's Music
9:00	Frank Sinatra; Eileen Barton; guest	Network program	Alan Young; Bea Wain;	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album; music
9:15	Jack Carson Show	Network program	Peter Van Steeden's Or	'Screen Test'	Classical Album; music
9:30	Jack Carson Show	George Olsen's Orch.	Mr. District Attorney"	Barbara Luddy in	Classical Album; music
9:45	Jack Carson Show	Dance Orch.; Drama	"Mr. District Attorney"	"Solid South"	Classical Album; music
10:00	Moments in Music;	Raymond Gram Swing	Kay Kyser's College of	R. A. Gunnison, news	Newscast
10:15	"Cat and Fiddle";	Ted Malone, talk	Musical Knowledge,	Carl Schoeninger, talk	Vocal trio
10:30	"The Colonel"	American Girl Philhar-	starring Phil Harris	Glenn Williams' Orch.	Frankie Masters' Orch.
10:45	"The Colonel"	monic Orchestra	Musical Knowledge	Parade; Music; Weather	Tommy Tucker's Orch.
11:00	News; Rideout	Newscast	News; Elmer N. Eddy	News service	Johnny Long's Orch.
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Frankie Master's Orch.	Weather; Bump Hadley	Art Kassel's Orch.	Guy Lombardo's Orch.
11:30	Eileen Farrell;	Fishermen's program	A. Hopkins Presents Eva	Shep Field's Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45	Chas. Lichter, con	Dance orchestra; News	Le Gallienne; The Swan	Shep Field's Orch.	Day's End; news

Thursday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Musical Alarm Clock	News; "Dress Parade"	Organ; Weather; Organ	
7:15	News; Music	Newscast	Dress Parade; Weather	News comment	
7:30	Music; News	Musical Alarm Clock	News commentator	'Happy Hank'	New England Fellowship; religious program
7:45	News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather	Ranger Joe's Ranch	Musical Clock	
8:00	News of the World	Martin Argonsky, news	World News Roundup	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Melody Time	The Wax Museum	Georges de Paris; News	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore's Club	Melody Time	News commentator	Louise Morgan Time	Musical Timetable
8:45	Music; News	Newscast		Louise Morgan; Weather	Musical Timetable
9:00	Princilla Goodkind	Breakfast Club	News; Elmer N. Eddy	News; Julie Gaudet	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	Across Caribbean	Breakfast Club	"Mary Foster"; sketch	'Yankee Tune Factory'	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Industrial talk	Breakfast Club	Wartime Food News	'Yankee Tune Factory'	Waltz Time; recording
9:45	WEEI Food Fair	Breakfast Club	Chas. Gaudet, songs	'Yankee Tune Factory'	Waltz Time; News
10:00	"Valiant Lady	Church in wartime	Music; Marvin Behrens	Snake Carter, news	Linda Crockett'; drama
10:15	"Light of World"	Women and the War	Robert St. John; news	'Yankee Tune Factory'	Studio speaker
10:30	"Changing World"	Fishermen's program	Musical program	'Yankee Tune Factory'	"Going Shopping With Marie Mason"
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Dramatic sketch	Margie's Almost Band	'Yankee Tune Factory'	
11:00	"Honeymoon Hill	Breakfast Music; Inter.	Vic and Sade; sketch	New England Cupboard	Studio speaker
11:15	Second Husband	Gil Martyn, news	"Star Playhouse"; dr.	Yankee House Party	Mystery Melody with
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	Singing Stars	"David Harum"; sketch	Imogene Wolcott; Organ	John Kiley, organ
11:45	"Aunt Jenn"	Organist			News service
12:00	Kate Smith speaks	Organist; Marvin Behrens	Snake Carter, news		Dude Ranch; music
12:15	"Big Sister"; sk.	ring Cliff Arquette	Musical program	News service	Polka Time; News
12:30	"Helen Trent"; sk.	Farm & Home Makers	Marjorie Mills; talk	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Organist; Talk			Italian drama; music
1:00	Ma Perkins	Organist; Talk			Italian melodies
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	"Drifting & Dreaming"	The Wax Museum	Jack Berch & His Boys	"Kick Conga"
1:30	B. Flynn, news	"Drifting & Dreaming"	Studio program	Vincent Lopez Orch.	Curtain Time, with
1:45	"The Goldbergs"; sk	Fishermen's program	Carl Caruso, news	American Woman's Jury	Theo Carreiro, News
2:00	Portia Faces Life	Jimmie Grant, songs	"The Guiding Light" sk	Cedric Foster, news	Dance Lineup
2:15	Dramatic sketch	Mystery Chef; food facts	Today's Children; sk.	'Yankee Kitchen'	Dance Lineup; Sports
2:30	Dramatic serial	Popular Classics; music	"Woman in White"	'Yankee Kitchen'	Sports program
2:45	"Perry Mason"; sk.	Newscast			
3:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Tigers baseball game	News service
3:15	"Tena & Tim"; sk.	Hollywood Star Time	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Cowboy Jamboree
3:30	News; Hollywood	Dramatic sketch	"Right to Happiness"	Tigers baseball game	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	Parade; Interview	Drama; Musical Variety			
4:00	Chas. Pelley; Melody in Sky; songs	Popular Music; Songs	Backstage Wife; sketch	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	News; Sports Comments
4:15	Vets' Information	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	Tigers baseball game	Sports Comments
4:30	Help Wanted; news	State Dept of Education	'Lorenzo Jones'; sketch	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Louis Armstrong's Or.
4:45		Sage Bruch Serenade		Tigers baseball game	Charlie H. Smith, sp.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies; E. Howe, mc	Terry and the Pirates	"We Love and Learn"	Chick Carter; sketch	News; Victory Garden
5:15	Victory Notes	"Easy Rhythm"	'Just Plain Bill'; sketch	Adventures of Tom Mix	"Off the Record"
5:30	Music; Interviews	"Jack Armstrong" sk.	'Front Page Farrell'; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	"Off the Record"
5:45		"Come to the Fair"			News service
6:00	'Page One'; news	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dinner dance
6:15	CBS World News	Newscast	"The King's Men"	"Digest"; Snapshots	Dinner dance music
6:30	Sports; Band	"Jerry and Sky"	"Serenader"; songs	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 H. V.		Music Rendezvous; Talk	Music Rendezvous; Talk	Sports of the Day
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	Salon Music	Johnny Marvel's Orch.	Burton Lewis, Jr., news	Frank Sinatra, songs
7:15	J. Nesbitt; Parade	Mystery Drama	J. W. Vandercook, news	'Terry's Tunes'	News service; Talk
7:30	"Mr. Keen"; dr.	Dance Orch.; Drama	Charlie Chan'; mystery	"Confidentially Yours"	Al West & His Drifters
7:45	"Mr. Keen"; dr.	Dance Orch.; Drama	Ed Baele	Adrian Rollini's Trio	Excursions in Science
8:00	suspense; Agnes	Ray Henle, news	"Those We Love"; drama	Frank Singiser, news	News service
8:15	Moorehead, drama	'Lum 'n' Abner'	First Service Command	'Return of Nick Carter'	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30	Death Valley Sher-	America's Town Meeting	Performance; Variety	'Human Adventure'; dr.	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	iff drama; News			'The Einstein Theory'	Irish Melodies
9:00	Gabriel Heatter,	Newscast	Wm. Bendix; J. Mercer	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album; music
9:15	teur Program	tions on Argentina"	Edw. E. Horton Show;	'Screen Test'	Classical Album; music
9:30	"Corliss Archer"	Harry James Orches.	guest, Billie Burke	"Starlight Serenade";	Classical Album; music
9:45	"Corliss Archer"	Dance orch.; Drama		Alfredo Antonini cond.	
10:00	"The First Line"	Raymond Gram Swing	Harry Savoy; Benay Venuta; P. Van Steeden	Henry Pladstone, news	News service
10:15	U. S. Navy pgm.	Silver Nocturne		Well-Known People; tlk	Shep Field's Orch.
10:30	Larry Douglas,	Joe E. Brown; Stop or	March of Time; drama;	Parade; Music Roundup	Jan Garber's Orch.
10:45	Ethel Merman; Or	Go; quiz show	Comdr. E. M. Eyerdall		
11:00	News; Rideout	Newscast	News; E. N. Eugy, mus.	News service	Duke Ellington's Orch.
11:15	Unrationed Jam	Xavier Cugat's Orch.	Weather; Bump Hadley	Radio Newsreel	Day's End; music
11:30	"Viva, America"	Fishermen's program	Arnold Walter's Sym-	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45	Elisabeth DelRio	Musical pgm.; News	phony G min.; CBC Or.	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Day's End; news

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"3 Is a Family," comedy by Phoebe and Henry Ephron. Presented by John Golden. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Summer Theater

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—"Dark of the Moon," starring Carol Stone. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

Music

Hatch Memorial Shell, Embankment Road—Last Esplanade concert. Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Home in Indiana," Walter Brennan, Lon McCallister. 3, 6:10, 9:30. "Yellow Canary." Anna Neagle, Richard Greene. 1:45, 4:55, 8:10.

Fenway—"The Hour Before the Dawn," Veronica Lake, Franchot Tone. 1:10, 4:55, 7:05, 10. "Song of the Open Road," Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy, Bonita Granville, W. C. Fields. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:20.

Keith Memorial—"In Society," Abbott and Costello. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10:15. "The Curse of the Cat People," Simon Simone. 10:50 a. m., 1:20, 3:50, 6:25, 8:55.

Kenmore—"Slightly Honorable," Pat O'Brien. 1, 3:05, 6:50, 9:45. "Iceland," Sonja Henie, John Payne. 2:25, 5:20, 8:10.

Majestic—"The Song of Bernadette," Jennifer Jones. 9:45 a. m., 12:31, 3:15, 6, 8:45.

Metropolitan—"Mr. Skeffington," Bette Davis, Claude Rains. 10:30 a. m., 1:10, 3:50, 6:25, 9:05. "March of Time—Americans All," 10:10 a. m., 12:50, 3:30, 6:05, 8:45. "Modern—Gildersleeve's Ghost," Harold Peary. 10:50 a. m., 2, 5, 8:05. "Home in Indiana," Walter Brennan. 9:03 a. m., 12:10, 3:15, 6:15, 9:20.

Orpheum—"Bathing Beauty," Red Skelton, Esther Williams. 10:25, 12:55, 3:15, 5:35, 7:55, 10:15.

Paramount—"The Hour Before the Dawn," Veronica Lake, Franchot Tone. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:35, 9:35. "Song of the Open Road," Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy, Bonita Granville, W. C. Fields. 10:55 a. m., 1:55, 4:55, 7:55.

RKO-Boston—"Johnny Doesn't Live Here Any More," Simone Simon, James Ellison. 10 a. m., 12:30, 2:55, 5:25, 8, 11. Stage Show: 11:35 a. m., 1:55, 4:20, 7:30, 10.

Scollay—"The Story of Dr. Wassell," Laraine Day. 9:45 a. m., 12:20, 3, 5:50, 8:40.

State—"Bathing Beauty," Red Skelton, Esther Williams. 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10.

South Station Theater—"Zero Hour," "Why Daddy?" "Popular Science," "Gildersleeve's Ghost," Harold Peary. "Mexican Police on Parade," "Trail Breakers," "Dancing Romeo," "Memo for Joe," "Community Singing," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Telepix—"Captured Axis War Films" "Benchy," "Screen Snapshots," "World News," color cartoon. Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Uptown—"Home in Indiana," Walter Brennan, Lon McAllister. 2:35, 5:55, 9:25. "Three Men in White," Lionel Barrymore, Van Johnson. 1:05, 4:25, 8.

Washington Street Olympia—"The Story of Dr. Wassell," Laraine Day. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:10, 5:55, 8:45.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Story of Dr. Wassell," Gary Cooper, Laraine Day. "Gildersleeve's Ghost," Harold Peary. 1:45, 7:45.
Allston: "The Long Voyage Home," John Wayne. "Bermuda Mystery," Preston Foster. Continuous from 2.

ARLINGTON-Capitol: "Tender Comrade," Ginger Rogers. "Chip Off the Old Block," Donald O'Connor.
Regent: "Bridge of San Luis Rey," Lynn Bari, A. Tamiroff. "The Navy Way," R. Lowery, Jean Parker.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Standing Room Only," Paulette Goddard, Fred MacMurray. "Moon Over Las Vegas," Anne Gwynne. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Up in Mabel's Room," Dennis O'Keefe, M. Reynolds. "Black Parachute," John Carradine. 1:50, 7:50.

BROOKLINE — Brookline Village: "Show Business," Eddie Cantor, George Murphy. "Three Men in White," Lionel Barrymore, Van Johnson.
Coolidge Corner: "Home in Indiana," Walter Brennan. "Pardon My Rhythm," Gloria Jean.
Cleveland Circle: "Pin Up Girl," Betty Grable, Joe E. Brown. "Seven Days Ashore," Wally Brown. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "The Story of Dr. Wassell," Gary Cooper, Laraine Day. "Gildersleeve's Ghost," Harold Peary. 1:45, 8.
Harvard: "Show Business," Eddie Cantor, George Murphy. "Pride of the Plains," Robert Livingston, Smiley Burnette. 2, 8.
University: "Pin Up Girl," Betty Grable. 3, 6:15, 9:30. "Yellow Canary," Anna Neagle. 1:30, 4:45, 8.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Show Business," Eddie Cantor. 1:20, 3:14, 7:14. "Yellow Canary," Anna Neagle. 2:08, 7:42.
Park: "Kings Row," Ann Sheridan, Richard Cummings. "Iceland," Sonja Henie.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Show Business," Eddie Cantor, Joan Davis. "Yellow Canary," Richard Greene. 1:30, 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Two Girls and a Sailor," June Allyson, Van Johnson. "Night of Adventure," Tom Conway. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Gaslight," Charles Boyer. 2:30, 8:15. "March of Time." 4:20, 10. Selected Shorts.

LYNN—Drive-In Theater: "Johnny Come Lately," James Cagney, Grace George. "Shantytown."

MALDEN—Granada: "Night of Adventure," Tom Conway. 2:04, 5:14, 8:23. "Pin Up Girl," Betty Grable. 3:15, 6:24, 9:33.

Mystic: "The Contender," Arline Judge. 1:52, 7, 9:49. "Waterfront," J. C. Nalsh. 3:49, 8:30.

Strand: "Three Men in White," Lionel Barrymore, Van Johnson. 2:20, 8:21. "Seven Days Ashore," Wally Brown, Gordon Oliver. 1:52, 7, 9:51.

Maplewood: "Jam Session," Ann Miller, Jess Barker. 2:05, 8:08. "Up in Mabel's Room," Marjorie Reynolds, Dennis O'Keefe. 3:37, 9:37.

Orpheum: "Rationing," Wallace Beery, Marjorie Main. 3:20, 9:05. "Texas Masquerade, William Boyd. 2:14, 8.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "The Story of Dr. Wassell," Gary Cooper. "Gildersleeve's Ghost," Harold Peary. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Chip Off the Old Block," Don O'Connor, Peggy Ryan. "Two Man Submarine," Tom Neal.
Fellsway: "Up in Arms," Danny Kaye, Dinah Shore. Selected shorts.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Shine On Harvest Moon," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. "Bermuda Mystery," Preston Foster.

NATICK—Colonial: "Four Jills in a Jeep," Kay Francis, Carole Landis, Martha Raye. "It Happened Tomorrow," Dick Powell, Linda Darnell. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Pin Up Girl," Betty Grable. "Three Men in White," Van Johnson.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Two Girls and a Sailor," Jimmy Durante, Van Johnson. "It Happened Tomorrow," Dick Powell, Linda Darnell. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Strand: "The Story of Dr. Wassell," Gary Cooper, Laraine Day. Short features

Responsibility Of Unions Seen As Blanket Role

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Trade unionists have a responsibility toward all workers not just members of their own unions, according to Mrs. Eva Rankin of Boston, foremost woman labor leader in Massachusetts. Mrs. Rankin has just been elected vice-president-at-large of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, largest state labor organization in New England. This is the first time in more than 20 years that the Federation has had a woman on its Executive Council.

"The job of labor unions is to raise working standards for everybody, not just for members of the individual union," she declared today when interviewed in her homey apartment.

Mrs. Rankin put this conviction into practice when as financial secretary-treasurer of the Boston Waitresses' Union, Local 112, she initiated the petition which led to the adoption of a minimum wage for waitresses in Massachusetts in 1941. She also served on the Minimum Wage Board which drew up the report.

Long Service To Local 112

A member of the Waitresses' Union from its inception in 1915, Mrs. Rankin has served Local 112 for 29 years, eight of them as president and 12 as secretary-treasurer. The latter job, she said, was practically a 24-hour-a-day one and involved settling disputes between employers and employees as well as handling union funds. She modestly guessed there wasn't anything she didn't know about the waitress business. And although she is now a proud grandmother, she still works at her trade.

Her union, she admitted, has lost many members to war production plants during the past three years. Many others have become Waves, Wacs, Spars, and Marines. Those who enter the war plants may retain their membership in the union by paying their dues; and some do. The union keeps up the dues for those who join the armed services so that they will be members in good standing when they are mustered out.

Mrs. Rankin would like to see more women better informed on what trade union organization really means both in the matter of benefits to workers and responsibilities to employers and the public. If women unionists were better versed in such information, they would be more intelligent when it comes to negotiating wage agreements, she said. They should understand, for instance, that wage increases can be economically sound only if the interests of the employer and the consumer as well as themselves are taken into consideration. In her new position as vice-president she hopes to encourage more women to educate themselves along these lines.

Strong for Education

Mrs. Rankin is as concerned as other community leaders over the problem of getting high school boys and girls back to school next month. "It will be pathetic if they don't go back," she declared. "Those of us with long experience know that workers who are educated grow more valuable as they grow older, but that those who merely work with their hands and neglect their mental development grow less valuable. Youngsters today should stay in school just as long as their families can possibly afford to keep them there."

Mrs. Rankin spoke with the conviction of one who deeply regrets not having had the opportunity to get a high school diploma herself. As a member of a large family whose breadwinner passed on, she had to go to work at 13 and her education was continued with great effort at night school later on.

She also foresees trouble ahead if these youngsters who are earning such disproportionately high salaries get into the labor movement. "They won't be willing to start with the training wage of an apprentice," she explained. "There might be a real menace if they should become the majority in a labor union."

In addition to her new office, in the State Federation, Mrs. Rankin is first vice-president of the State Council of Hotel and Restaurant Employees and she is a member of the Executive Board of the Boston Central Labor Union.

Grandma Joins the Army

United States Army

News Received of New Granddaughter's Arrival Just as She Departs

Yesterday was a big day for Mrs. Mary M. Lorens of Lynn. She received a telegram informing her she was a grandmother just a few hours before she left South Station with 276 other WAC recruits to begin her basic training in the Women's Army Corps at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. A girl was born to her daughter, Mrs. Richard Hawkins, wife of an Army staff sergeant, in Baltimore, Md., yesterday morning. Here Mrs. Lorens is proudly showing the telegram to WAC Pfc. Betty Thompson of New Haven, Conn. It was Mrs. Lorens' 14-year-old daughter, Susanne, who was responsible for her mother's joining the WAC. Susanne, who has now gone to live with her grandparents in Ohio, thought the Lorens family should have someone in the service.

Natick Home Loses Wife To WAC Center

It was an empty house the Rev. Alfred W. Birks of Natick woke up to this morning. Its mistress was on her way to the Third WAC Training Center at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. He had waved goodby to her at South Station last night as a United States Army band ushered nearly 300 New England recruits to their Georgia-bound train.

Proud of having served as Y. M. C. A. worker with the First Division in France during World War I, Mr. Birks is glad his French-born wife will be helping Uncle Sam's Army in this war. She has considered for more than a year enlisting, but not until she was told there was urgent need for her specialized ability as an interpreter and translator was she convinced it was right for her to leave home.

There is already a job awaiting her at Arlington, Va., according to Mr. Birks, and when she finishes her basic training, he plans to move to Washington.

Mr. Birks met Yvonne Vittu in Paris while he was in charge of a department in the base warehouse there, a job to which he was assigned just before the armistice, after being at the front with the First Division all through 1918. When he was sent back to this country in August, 1919, the couple was engaged, and the following summer on July 1 they were married in the American Church in Paris.

Since then they have returned to France every fourth summer, their last trip being in 1937. They have traveled a great deal together, in fact, have scarcely ever been separated until now.

The new WAC recruit from Natick not only had to make up her mind to leave her husband and a pleasant home, but a good job as teacher of French at Walnut Hill School, where she has taught for eight years. For nine years previous to that she held a similar position at Lasell Junior College. She prepared for teaching at the Edgar Quinnet School and the Sorbonne in Paris and later took further language courses at Harvard, Boston University, and Middlebury College.

Ever since the fall of France in 1940 she has given unstintingly to relief work for her compatriots. The unit of American Friends of France which she organized in Natick and which has made thousands of garments will miss her enthusiastic leadership and France Forever will also miss her faithful co-operation.

Love of her native and her adopted country is not Mrs. Birk's only spur to service. Her husband's record during World War I gives her something special to live up to, for he was decorated by the French with the Médaille Commémorative de la Grande Guerre, an award that was given only for services considered of direct benefit to the French Army.

More Women Expected to Win Seats in 1945 N. H. Legislature

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 16—There is every indication that the feminine proportion of the 1945 New Hampshire lawmaking body will show an increase over that of two years ago.

Two years ago a then record-breaking 27 women held seats in the State Legislature. This year a record 62 women have won nomination. This compares with 36 women nominees two years ago.

About 80 per cent of the women appear certain of election at the November polling. The women will have an even greater degree of influence, because the size of the House of Representatives has been reduced. The total membership of 443 in 1943 will be reduced to 399 in 1945. The increased feminine membership is attributed to the manpower shortage.

Windshield-Stamp Plea

Unnecessary stamps should be removed from windshields, according to the State Motor Vehicle Commissioner's office. Many motorists have failed to remove 1943 Federal auto use stamp tax stamps from their windshields when putting on 1944 stamps.

Other motorists carry more than one gasoline ration designation. In addition, souvenirs of places visited are also found on windshields and rear windows.

Recreation Trade Active

Every indication has it that the New Hampshire recreational industry is staging a strong comeback. Since the beginning of the war, New Hampshire's No. 3 industry has suffered from gasoline rationing and other such problems, while, the State's first two industries, shoes and textiles, have been doing a record business. But this year hotels, tourist cabins, and other tourist businesses report an improvement—in many cases a capacity business. Motorboat registrations are practically up to the 1942 level.

No pleasure-driving ban has been imposed during the height of this year's travel season. And hotels and other eating places have found it easier to get along under rationing. Authorities are encouraged by these developments as they realize the importance of keeping active this industry which is expected to increase in importance during the postwar period.

Defense Group Disbands

The affairs of the New Hampshire State Defense Council are being brought to a close. Before the present State administration goes out of office the first of next year, the affairs of this agency are expected to be history.

Clinton R. Gould, Executive Secretary of the Council, is taking a position in private industry. The air-raid warning system was turned over to the State Police a number of months ago.

At that time, it was announced that the Council would continue to function for the advancement of War-Bond sales, salvage activities, victory gardening, and other such activities. It was quickly charged that this was unnecessary and that the state-wide organization was only being continued to promote the third-term aspirations of Gov. Robert O. Blood. The Governor was defeated in this quest at the State primaries.

The salvage division, which has been operated more or less apart from the main operations of the Council, will continue to function.

Mexican Workers Used

A group of about 100 Mexicans is working for the Boston & Maine Railroad in New Hampshire under a special arrangement with the Mexican Government. The men have signed up for six months' work in this country and receive 65 cents an hour, with time and a half for overtime. At the end of the period, they will either be returned to Mexico or be signed up for an additional period of three or six months.

At present, they are installing a modern signal-tower system. Some of the workers miss the Mexican afternoon siesta. While working here they make their home in a special train of cars with all living accommodations.

OPA Surveys Gas Usage

The New Hampshire Office of Price Administration has conducted an extensive survey of gasoline usage. This survey has indicated that the majority of persons using business gasoline for pleasure have been out-of-staters. It was found also that many motorists had loose coupons in their possession and many had used "A" coupons before they became valid. Many filling stations were found at fault in connection with these matters. Out-of-state violators are being brought to the attention of their ration boards. New Hampshire violations, including the cases of filling stations, will be handled locally.

Milkweed Drive Planned

Co-operation of the general public in the mid-September campaign to collect milkweed pods, as a source of material for life jackets needed by the armed forces, is urged by the State Planning and Development Commission. The milkweed is said to be just as buoyant as kapok and fully as satisfactriy for use in the life jackets. The supply of kapok from the East Indies has been cut off by the Japanese.

Besides aiding in the manufacture of these vests, the harvesting of the milkweed also will aid in the elimination of a weed that is bothersome to farmers. Farmers are urged to aid in the drive by informing school children as to where they may find the weed.

Dump Checkers To Report Firms Lax Over Salvage

Dump checkers and specially assigned volunteer workers will report the names of business firms in the Greater Boston area which send large quantities of wastepaper to the dumps, Sumner Andrews, War Production Board Director of Industrial Salvage, said yesterday.

"We have received many complaints of private concerns carelessly sending salvageable paper to the dumps to be destroyed," Mr. Andrews continued, "but investigation has shown that in almost every case, the principal officers of the companies involved were not aware of the conditions.

"In one suburban city recently the names of 16 such companies were reported to the Salvage Committee, but only seven knew their valuable paper was being destroyed. In every case, a leading official of the company agreed to correct the situation," Mr. Andrews said.

Discovery that paper is being sent in excessive quantities to the dumps will result in a friendly call by a salvage chairman to help correct the condition.

Meanwhile, plans for special summer collections at resort communities continued to develop under the direction of local salvage committees. On Saturday, collections will be made at Marion and Marshfield, on Sunday at Kingston, Monday at Nahant and Provincetown, and next Tuesday at Hull.

Over-Riding Ceilings On Fresh Fruit Due

Beginning tomorrow, Thursday, over-riding ceiling prices on fresh fruits and vegetables will become effective throughout Massachusetts except in Dukes and Nantucket Counties, according to the Regional Office of Price Administration.

The new order will supplement the weekly fresh fruit and vegetable ceiling prices which were begun by the OPA in the Bay State in June.

Under the over-riding ceiling plan, retailers must compute their ceiling prices on a percentage mark-up basis, but may charge no more than the posted over-riding ceilings. At the same time, the OPA will announce new ceiling prices on eggs.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Beef, Cheese, Butter, and Oleo—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8 through Z8 and A5 through D5, now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change.

Next red stamps will become valid Sept. 2.

Canned Goods — Blue stamps A8 through Z8, and also A5 through F5, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. Blue tokens may be used as change.

Sugar—Stamps 30, 31, and 32 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp 33 will become valid on Sept. 1 for five pounds; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar a person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Fuel Oil — Period 4 and 5 coupons now valid; expire Sept. 30. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

New Period 1 coupons may be used as soon as received from ration board.

Gasoline "A"—No. 11A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire Nov. 8.

Serially numbered B3, B4, C3, and C4 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1 and 2 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves — Certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires — New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration book-holders. "A" book-holders now eligible for used tires. Tubes now ration free.

ODT Official Hits Speed Of Bus Drivers

Giving the Army and Navy great credit for an "excellent job" in the conservation of motor vehicles, Melvin D. Colgan, District Manager of the Office of Defense Transportation, was not so sympathetic today with the operators and drivers of commercial busses and trucks.

Mr. Colgan's remarks were based on a statement issued today by New Hampshire's State Manager of ODT, Harold L. Barnard, in which the latter termed the use of three Army busses, which took a group of Wacs on a sightseeing tour of the White Mountains, as "an unwarranted use of Army vehicles."

"There are many times that certain Army trips may obviously look silly, such as the transporting of Italian war internees to various historical spots, but I figure that the Army knows best what it is doing in time of war.

"However, one thing we have been hiding behind tress and watching here are busses and trucks which speed along the highways during this hot weather, wearing out tires that cannot be replaced. There's also the question of safety, for present-day tires are not built to stand such high speeds, and well might blow out, causing serious accidents.

"Yet, we see them daily bowling along at 60 miles an hour, loaded beyond their seating capacity."

Groton Marine Union Offers Peace Plan

GROTON, Conn., Aug. 16 (AP)—A union proposal looking to settlement of the strike which has largely tied up submarine construction at the big Thames River yards of the Electric Boat Company here for three days has been submitted to the Company, Union spokesman announced today.

Officers of the Shipbuilders and Marine Engineers Union, Independent, said the proposal whose nature they did not disclose, had been presented to Deputy State Labor Commissioner John P. Hayes, who then went into conference with company officials.

The Company, meanwhile, declared in a statement that "rumors that the strike would force the Company to give into Union demands were untrue."

"The Company," it said, "has notified the Union and all interested Government agents that while it is willing to meet with the Union, it will negotiate and arbitrate concerning matters in dispute only after the employes return to work."

Both Company and Union agreed that about 90 per cent of the more than 11,000 workers normally employed were absent today.

The Company asserted, however, the "rumors" that it was closed or nearly so or that there would be no work for those desiring to return were untrue.

"The plant," it insisted, "is open and operating and will continue to do so. All gates are open as usual and remain so. Ample protection has been provided both inside and outside the plant by federal, state and company guards.

"No violence has occurred to the hundreds of employees who have remained at work throughout the strike. No violence will occur either now or later."

The strike, based on 34 alleged grievences, was called after a National Labor Relations Board poll which showed, the company said, an approximately four-to-one employee vote against walking out.

Large squads of State Police continued to patrol the adjacent roadways broiling in one of the hottest spells in recent years. Shirt-sleeved pickets kept up a continuous march before the three main gates. Neither they nor numerous spectators, who idled about particularly at shift-change hours were able to refresh themselves with anything stronger than water as town authorities continued a ban on the sale of all alcoholic liquids, including beer, and packaged goods.

A company spokesman conceded yesterday that about 90 per cent of the yards' more than 11,000 workers remained away from their jobs, but he expressed doubt that all the absentees were on strike.

Many, he contended, stayed away in the hope that drastic curtailment of production would bring the issue to a head and force arbitration.

400 Boys to Receive 10-Day Camp Holiday

Ten days of vacation at a summer camp will begin Aug. 21 for 400 deserving boys, who otherwise would not be able to afford it. Three groups will leave from the Boys' Clubs at Charlestown, Roxbury, and South Boston, and, through funds provided by the Charles Hayden Foundation, will spend 10 days at Camp Wing and Duxbury Stockade, Duxbury, Mass., and at Camp Mitton in Brewster, Mass. Many of the boys are sons of servicemen.

At camp they will have supervised recreation, nature study, swimming, crafts, boating, athletics, and hiking, as well as plenty of good food.

Heat Wave Cracked By Thundershower

Cooling rain hit Boston with a crash of thunder at 2:30 p. m. today, breaking momentarily at least the wave of torrid heat which has held the city in its grip for six consecutive days, and which boosted the thermometer to an official 97 degrees at 1:30 p. m.

Shortly after the rain began falling, the East Boston Airport thermometer from which official readings are taken had dropped from 9-7to 72 degrees.

Nevertheless, the six days of heat broke all records for continuous heat in the Hub, the Weather Bureau reported today. Nearest runner-up was a period of five days in July, 1911, when at one time the mercury rose to 104 degrees.

WHAT EVERY DOG SHOULD KNOW about traveling on the RAILROAD

We're doggoned if we would like to wear a muzzle, either, but if Rover, or Gerry, or Ginger, or a dog by any other name, plans a trip by train from now on, we've got to tell him to be sure and bring a muzzle and a leash or he just can't ride.

Thousands of dogs — from mongrels to top breeds — are highly prized and beloved members of thousands of railroad families in Northern New England. Hardly a day but you'll hear a trainman, a baggageman, a conductor, or some other railroad man reciting the cute antics of his "pooch", and his story always starts a round of — "but wait until I tell you what MY dog did yesterday." The point is that the great majority of railroad men like and understand dogs.

So, the following rule, which has been in the timetables for many years, wasn't put there because we railroad people don't like or understand dogs. It reads:

"PETS (accompanying passengers) — Small dogs, cats or other small animals (not vicious, odoriferous or otherwise objectionable) when carried in baskets or containers may be taken in railroad coaches or motor coaches; also in Pullman Car drawing rooms, compartments and bedrooms. Dogs, properly muzzled and provided with strong, securely fitting collar or harness on chain, or other strong leash, or enclosed in crates, will be checked in baggage service at tariff rates."

Love for his own dog has led many a railroad man to close an eye to this rule, especially when a traveling canine eyes him with a heart-melting look, plainly saying — "Aw, come on, fellar, I don't bite, how's about slipping that muzzle off me or letting me ride without one."

But these war-time days, when hundreds more dogs than usual are traveling, there are often a half dozen in the same baggage car.

Someone aptly remarked, "every dog has his day" and as several of our baggagemen have found out, even the best behaved dog has its moments. Maybe it's war nerves, or maybe it's a bit of show-off technique, but there have been too many cases of late when Rover has mistaken the baggage car for the dining car and started a meal from a baggageman's shins. Seems even the most mild mannered dog likes to impress his fellow canines when good dogs get together while traveling and it's a case of where a few dogs have given the dog a bad name.

For the protection of the dogs as well as of the baggagemen it has been necessary to instruct all our employees to strictly enforce the rule about traveling pets.

So, will you please remember that when your dog wants to travel on the train in the future he must bring along a muzzle and a leash, unless he is in a basket.

BOSTON AND MAINE

ONE OF AMERICA'S RAILROADS — ALL UNITED FOR VICTORY

Allied Pincer Blows Break Up Nazi Seventh Army

Continued from Page 1

their comrades who already have given up the battle of France as lost and are retreating as fast as possible on bicycles, carts, and afoot.

Told that the Allies have landed another great army in Southern France, most German prisoners only shrug their shoulders in resignation.

Only the most fanatical Nazis still have any notion that they can hold the American, British and French forces from the borders of Germany.

The remnants of the German Seventh Army have become no more than military bandit forces, reduced to night raids on French farms for supplies of food.

Yet when cornered, many of these guerrilla bands battle fiercely before yielding with the desperation of men who feel they have nothing left to lose.

French Forces of the Interior, using an armored detachment for the first time, have captured nearly a dozen towns and encircled 1,500 Germans at Paimpol, on the north Brittany coast 50 airline miles west of St. Malo.

Successive communiqué Aug. 16 from Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's headquarters and from the French Forces of the Interior commander, Lieut. Gen. Joseph Pierre Koenig, told of the fresh successes, most of them in Brittany Peninsula.

General Koenig said his patriots "throughout the whole of France are giving the enemy no rest."

British and Canadian troops on the north side of the pocket reached Falaise and launched an assault on that city and captured Vassy, 20 miles to the west. American and British troops together sliced off a large section of the western end of the pocket. The Americans scored gains of up to three miles and took Tinchebray, a road junction nine miles southeast of Vire.

Putanges, a major crossing of the Orne River 10 miles west of Argentan, was captured widening the southern jaw of the escape gap.

Front dispatches said it was estimated the American Third Army, commanded by Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., in a little over two weeks had inflicted nearly 100,000 casualties on the Germans—taking 39,000 prisoners, wounding 46,000, and killing 11,000.

An additional 2,000 prisoners were taken by the Canadians in the last three days.

This brings the Germans' estimated total Normandy casualties to from 250,000 to 300,000. On Aug. 8, the total was estimated at 190,000.

The German High Command declared that Americans in another swift 60-mile eastward advance had struck within 40 miles of Paris, battling near the cities of Dreux and Chartres due west of the Capital.

The official communiqué said this drive sprang from the Alençon area, 30 miles above Le Mans, with bitter fighting between Dreux and Chartres, 40 and 43 miles from Paris.

In Brittany, Berlin Radio acknowledged that the town of St. Malo had been lost, but declared the Nazi garrison in the formidable citadel guarding that northern Breton port still was holding out.

General Juin Now French Staff Chief

By the Associated Press

New York, Aug. 16

An Algiers radiocast said Aug. 14 that Gen. Alphonse Pierre Juin, commander of French forces in Italy, had been named French Chief of Staff.

The radiocast, heard by the Federal Communications Commission, said the retiring chief, Gen. Marie Emile Bethouart, is assuming an active command.

South France:

Allied invasion troops have struck eight miles inland at some points in southern France after taking all initial objectives and establishing themselves firmly, Headquarters announced Aug. 16.

British and American air-borne troops vaulting behind the lines were credited officially with blocking enemy reinforcements. Great fleets of United States troop carriers winged supplies and reinforcements by glider and parachute into the air-borne beachhead.

German resistance generally continued relatively weak.

Assault forces fought on htrough the night after overrunning the first beach obstacles.

At one point, however, heavy German opposition prevent landing craft from beaching, it was learned.

American and French forces still are streaming ashore on the beachheads between Toulon and Cannes.

"Casualties are exceptionally light," it was officially announced.

The assault was facilitated throughout "by a superior air bombardment and was supported by naval gunfire said by observers to be heavier and more effective than during any previous operation in the Mediterranean theater," a Headquarters announcement said.

"Air-borne American and British troops, together with the pre-D-Day bombing of roads, railroads, and bridges, have successfully blocked enemy reinforcements. The air-borne units are moving on predetermined objectives."

Maj. Gen. Alexander M. Patch commands the ground forces in Southern France, it was announced.

The initial assault was executed mainly by the United States 6th Corps—famous for its work on the Anzio beachhead. The Seventh Army also includes a French force under Maj. Gen. Jean de Lattre de Tassigny, who commanded the "Iron Division" in the battle of Rethel in France in 1940.

United States Vice-Admiral H. K. Hewitt is commander of naval operations and Brig. Gen. Gordon P. Saville, commander of the 12th Tactical Air Command, heads the air units, it was announced.

Allied invasion troops drove steadily into Southern France from secure beachheads Aug. 16, still meeting only negligible German opposition as convoys poured a constant stream of reinforcements ashore.

The operations are proceeding "according to plan," Allied headquarters announced.

Although details of this new thrust against Hitler's European fortress were cloaked in official silence, it became known that the Frejus area, 33 miles southwest of Nice, and Cap Nègre, 28 miles east of Toulon, were two of the points where the thousands of assault troops, mainly American and French, began going ashore.

Dispatches from correspondents referred to three separate Allied beachheads, but the location of a third was not disclosed. One correspondent said the landings covered a 40-mile stretch of the coast.

Another dispatch said the Germans began some heavy shelling, forcing landing craft to hit the beaches behind dense smoke screens.

In general, however, reports indicated that opposition on this second day of the Fourth Front was much less than anticipated. No air attacks have yet been reported on the landing parties.

The Mediterranean Allied Air Forces, which on Aug. 15 broke all previous records for one day's individual flights flown in this theater, still were holding a protecting cover over the ground troops this morning in great force.

Air activity during the night included an attack on the Valence airdrome in the Rhone Valley. By both day and night, German communications leading to the battle area were battered virtually without letup.

The weather still held good.

"Although there is little in the way of definite naval news from the assault area on the southern coast of France," said a naval communiqué, "steady building up of the Army by the Allied navies is proceeding smoothly. . . The work continues by night as well as by day."

Eastern Front:

Red Army in Bid To Take Warsaw

The Red Army appeared to be making a bid for Warsaw against bitter resistance in the Praga district just across the Vistula from the besieged Polish Capital.

Another menace to the German defense system increased below East Prussia, where Soviet troops were driving through a 15-mile defense belt toward the German rail center of Lyck in the East Prussian Masurian Lake region.

Marshal Konstantin Rokossovsky's Army group has been within gunshot of Warsaw since late July. For the first time in many days, the Soviet communiqué mentioned the Warsaw battle, disclosing the destruction of 32 Nazi tanks and 800 troops in a counter-attack in the battle of Praga.

Marshal Rokossovsky has completed his assault plans, built up reserves, strengthened his communications and eliminated a strong German threat to his right flank and today was striking for the heart of the enemy defense zone before Warsaw. Incidations were that the struggle on the east side of the Vistula was in its final stage.

Seasoned Russian and Polish troops now are strongly dug in in a semicircle around Praga, a great industrial district, and their massed artillery and planes were derelict tanks.

The Russians announced that Marshal Ivan S. Konev's army group which had taken 1,500 square miles west of the Vistula in the area 100 miles below Warsaw and 35 from Krakow had killed 140,000 Germans and captured 32,360 in a month ending Aug. 12. Previous announcements ran the aggregate of killed or captured Germans in the summer offensive to 781,886 men, but the figure included operations of only six of the nine Army groups reported in action. Nazi matériel losses were huge.

While only a frontal batle for Warsaw was reported in the Praga area, the Germans were in a precarious position and faced flank blows from the north and south as well.

Air War:

2,000 U. S. Planes Batter Germany

Another great American armada of 2,000 planes, half heavy bombers, smashed at aircraft and oil plants and airdromes in Germany on Aug. 16, while other hundreds of fliers attacked enemy troops and defenses on the northern and southern French battlefields.

Targets all were in the Leipzig and Magdeburg area in the very heart of Germany.

Berlin was bombed the night of Aug. 15-16 with two-ton block-busters with which RAF Mosquitoes disturbed the Nazi capital's sleep.

The German Radio said the Reich also was being penetrated by American flights from Italy which were striking over the Alps into the Tyrol and Bavaria.

This was the fourth straight day in which the United States 8th Air Force had sent 1,000 or more Flying Fortresses and Liberators against continental objectives.

Nazis Blow Up Works Of 3 French Harbors

By the Associated Press

London, Aug. 16

A Berlin broadcast by the Transocean News Agency said today German forces in Southern France had blown up harbor installations at Nice, Cannes, and St. Tropez.

Pacific:

Mitchells Fire Halmahera Isle

Low-flying Mitchell medium bombers set afire Japanese warehouses and other installations in raids upon Halmahera Island and Ternate Island lying just off Halmahera, Allied Headquarters announced.

A fortnight of devastating aerial blitz "practically neutralized" Halmahera, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced, destroying the flexibility of that great enemy base.

Halmahera, about 300 miles south of the Philippines, is the last island obstacle in the invasion route that leads to Mindanao, southernmost major island of the archipelago that awaits American deliverance.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced meanwhile that Army Liberators hit Japanese shipping near Paramushiro in the Kuriles Aug. 11 and also bombed the air strip at Suribachi. They fought 15 to 20 enemy planes, shooting down at least three and possibly eight.

Navy search planes bombed installations on Shumushu and on Araito Island, off northern Paramushiro, Aug. 12.

Italy:

Allies Mop Up In Empoli

Troops of the Eighth Army have mopped up German resistance in Empoli, on the south bank of the Arno River 25 air-line miles west of Florence, Headquarters announced Aug. 16.

The Italian front, however, remained generally unchanged.

The Allied Military Government now is feeding three fourths of the population of Florence, it was announced, but in some suburban areas still cut off, many thousands are unable to get food.

Eisenhower Tact Faces Test With Leaders' Varied Views

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 16—Now that Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower has taken over command in the field of Allied Armies in Northern France, he faces his biggest test yet.

As vast American, British, Canadian, and French forces, together with units of other nationalities converge for the final assault on the German Armies in the West, General Eisenhower has to contend with all sorts of contrasting personalities, national viewpoints, and the various military ideas of the generals under him.

Already there has been talk of some differences between Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley and Gen. Sir Bernard Montgomery about operational dates in the Normandy campaign. A new and powerful personality in Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., is now in the Northern France battle, while in Southern France the new Supreme Allied Commander, Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, has come on the scene with American Lieut. Gen. Jacob N. Devers in command in the field of American, British, and French troops striking up north from the French Riviera coast.

Gen. Eisenhower himself has solidly back of him one of the finest reputations for tact, diplomacy, and effective blending of nationalities ever earned by any general of Allied Armies.

1918 Situation Cited

At the same time on the sky line there is a mirage of the acute situation which arose in World War I in 1918 between British Armies under Earl Haig and French Armies under Marshal Philippe Pétain which was only saved by appointment of Marshal Ferdinand Foch as Allied Generalissimo. Through that move the prospect of an Allied disaster was turned into complete victory in less than eight months.

The position today is entirely different. In 1918 the Allies were weak and exhausted; today they are at the peak of their power. Moreover, this time Allied Armies started their highly-planned offensives with a generalissimo who has so ably proved himself, first in North Africa, then in the invasion preparation and training, and now in France itself.

In other words, Britain and America have learned lessons of paramount need for unity of command and unity of spontaneous teamwork. It is against that massive achievement in this war that any difference between generals needs to be judged.

General Eisenhower doesn't pretend to have the key to neutralization characteristics of his generals. What he has done and is determined to continue doing is to get the maximum value out of each individual leader under him, just as Abraham Lincoln used Gen. Ulysses Grant in the face of opposition.

Montgomery Lauded

General Montgomery is credited here with being the master planner of Allied strategy for the battle of France. He was in direct command of all Allied forces which landed in Western France. And he continues to be so today, as was announced at Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force last night following reports that General Montgomery had been removed from his command. These reports arose apparently after General Eisenhower had announced that General Bradley was in command of American forces in Western France.

Air Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder is Deputy Supreme Commander in Chief under General Eisenhower.

Under these two, as the SHEAF statement says, General Montgomery still commands the Twenty-first Army group in addition to exercising control over the Twelfth Army group, which General Bradley directs.

"This means," the SHAEF statement says, "that General Montgomery is over General Bradley but both are under General Eisenhower as Supreme Commander in Chief, which always was the case."

SHEAF Statement Issued

The SHAEF statement added: "General Eisenhower's announcement apparently caused erroneous belief that General Montgomery had been removed from active command of all Allied ground forces in Western France.

"This is not the situation."

Further developments in Allied Supreme Command will be called for when Allied invasion forces from North and South converge and the Allied galaxy of generals grows still higher and more concentrated.

But already General Eisenhower is recognized here to have earned himself a specially-favored niche in history for his handling of such scintillating individualities as Generals Montgomery and Patton.

Committee of Legislators Completed by Congress

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (AP)—Congress rounded out its Committee of Legislators yesterday to arrange for inauguration Jan. 20, 1945, of a new President—regardless of whether he is Franklin D. Roosevelt or Thomas E. Dewey.

Speaker Sam Rayburn (D) of Texas named Representatives Robert L. Doughton (D) of North Carolina and Joseph W. Martin (R) of Massachusetts to serve with him on the House Committee. The Senate last June chose Senators Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia, Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee and Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan as its committeemen.

Brazil Once an Empire

Brazil was an empire until 1889.

French Patriots at Corsica Aid Invasion

By Egon Kaskeline

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The battle for Southern France did not begin when Allied soldiers poured across the beaches between Cannes and Toulon. It started long months ago when French regular forces and patriot bands, supported by American and British Commandos, occupied the French Island of Corsica. Corsica fell with unexpected swiftness before the daring of the French plans.

It opened the way for two operations of which the Allies had their choice—a thrust at Northern Italy in a move which had always concerned Mussolini, or a thrust at Southern France, which has proved to be the choice of the Allied Commanders.

However, the eventual ouster of German and Italian forces from Corsica was due less to successful planning on the part of Allied strategists but rather to the daring of some French officers and patriots in Algiers and on the island.

In March, 1943, an Underground guerrilla organization, "National Front of Resistance," had been set up on Corsica and had been supplied with arms and ammunition from Algiers. The guerrilla forces, numbering approximately 15,000 men, were commanded by a young and able regular French army officer, Capt. Collona d'Istria, a native Corsican.

Guerrillas Strike

When the news of the Italian armistice spread, the guerrillas struck, soon ousted the Vichy administration and put Free French officials at their place. Initial differences between the Corsican Communist and other patriot groups were eventually smoothed out.

When French regular troops accompanied by Allied Commandos arrived on the island at the end of September, 1943, the situation was already ripe and the occupation of the island was carried out without great difficulties. The 85,000 men of the Italian garrison stayed neutral and were eventually evacuated to Sardinia. The 20,000 Germans who remained had to fight against overwhelming odds. They lost heavily and could only evacuate a small part of their initial force.

Since the ouster of the Axis forces, Corsica has become one of the military strongholds of the Allies in the Western Mediterranean. Although the censorship prevented information on Allied preparations from being published, it was generally known that one of the great Allied arsenals had been established on the island.

The small ports of Ajaccio, Bastia, and others had been considerably widened while, at the same time, numerous modern airfields and landing-strips had been completed.

Already on Sept. 21, 1943, an American officer had taken over command of the Corsican airfields. During the following months, Allied airpower on Corsica had developed to become "a deadly striking power, both fighters and bombers." Southern France and Italy were continuously attacked by planes flying from Corsican airfields.

Axis communiqués revealed that Southern France was frequently raided by French and Anglo-Saxon Commandos which probed the strength of German fortifications on the French Mediterranean coast. Allied preparations on Corsica were so evident that the invasion of Southern France is probably the Allied military move which least surprises the German High Command.

It was Corsica which gave the first opportunity to Allied leaders to study the force of the French Underground on the spot. The French guerrillas proved to be a well co-ordinated and efficient troop which succeeded in harassing the retreating German army. Their knowledge of local conditions was of invaluable help to Allied military commanders. But, at the same time, the guerrillas proved to be no match for regular German forces in the field.

Politically Important

Yet if the military value of the Underground was limited, its preponderant political importance was beyond doubt. The Vichy officials were ousted and arrested without any attempt on their part to resist. A Free French administration was constituted over night. The new Free French prefect, M. Luizet, appointee of the French Committee of National Liberation, was accepted as supreme authority by the population.

Today with the invasion of Southern France well under way the experiences of the liberation of Corsica will greatly profit Allied Commanders in France. The recent Underground activities in Southern France had been well streamlined with Allied invasion preparations. The Underground had succeeded in paralyzing almost all German military traffic along the Mediterranean shore.

Moreover, French regular troops are participating in the opening of the Fourth Front and a close liaison between the regular French Army and the "French Forces of the Interior" operating in Southern France is to be expected.

As on Corsica, the Vichy authorities will disappear over night and the new French regime will probably be established without difficulty.

The comradeship-of-arms between Americans, British, and French on the Mediterranean battlefield will be greatly strengthened if Allied soldiers will always keep in mind that they have come to liberate the territory of an Allied nation, particularly ticklish in the point of soverignty.

Nazi Seventh Army Escapes Trap in Battle of France

Continued from Page 1

forced its way past the narrowing gap that threatened to entrap it.

Battle-front estimates say at least one half of his forces, perhaps 50,000 of the best panzers and SS troops, have got away.

These troops, however, many of which traveled by daylight on roads under the heaviest aerial bombardment and have been continually strafed, are seriously lacking in armor and equipment, and are in the poorest of condition to re-establish their lines or retrieve the situation eastward.

They are ripe for pursuit by the determined Anglo-American forces.

The situation is likened by military analyzes here to the condition of Gen. Robert E. Lee's army after the Battle of Gettysburg when the southerners retreated after suffering heavy losses. The Allied armored and aerial forces, however, won't make the mistake of General Meade and refrain from pursuing and harassing the enemy continually, and the will have the greatest diffiffinup German enemy, it is believed, will making a further major stand west of Paris.

2-Way Traffic

Continued from Page 1

Harwell, Memphis, Texas, a pilot, told me.

I shall never forget the bronzed airmen clad only in shorts Monday afternoon receiving terse briefings from Lieut. Col. Lucion Powell of Chicago, former air lines pilot, and Maj. Albert Bevings of Dallas, Texas, operations officer, of the group to which I was attached. Or Lieut. Col. Donald D. French of Astoria, Ore., our flight leader for the first parachute mission making an 11th hour map check in the operations tent alone before the takeoff. Or how two planes following French and piloted by Maj. John White of Birmingham, Ala., and Lieut. George Sargent of Woburn, Mass., stayed right with us, never losing formation even in violent banking and zooming necessary immediately after the paratroops were released.

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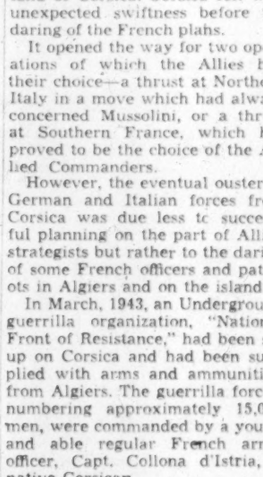
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'Tricky' Part of Invasion Ends; Troop-Carrier Command Busy

Continued from Page 1

great deal. It is taken too much for granted.

Lyrical columns are devoted to parachutists who drop from C-47 transport airplanes and to specialist glider troops are towed in by them. But the men who do the dropping and towing—the pilots and crews of the Troop-Carrier Command—are mentioned only in passing if at all.

They, however, do a vital job which airlborne combat troops most certainly couldn't do their job. Nobody recognizes the extent to which the success of the air-landing operations are due to the Transport Command than the fighting men who can suffer the mot extreme penalties if the pilots make mistakes, as of course they sometimes do.

Mosht of the time, though, they are well on the mark, even though they may have to contend with the most difficult navigation hazards and a straight course through zones of intense antiaircraft and small-arms fire.

Transports Unarmed

The pilots fly at low altitudes in planes unarmed and unarmored—ordinary C-47 transports such as used by commercial airlines in peacetime.

Can assure you that it is a most unpleasant sensation to be sitting in one of these in total darkness watching tracer bullets flash upward past the windows and knowing one may suddenly come through the seat you are sitting on or fragment from an aircraft shell may come whizzing through the sides, roof, or floor of the cabin.

I have been in one when all except the rst of these possibilities have become actualities simultaneously. But that wasn't in our eventless predawn trip for the invasion of Southern France.

This time the plane was unscathed. But the possibilities alone were sufficient to emphasize the special type of icy courage that the Carrier Command personnel bring to their work.

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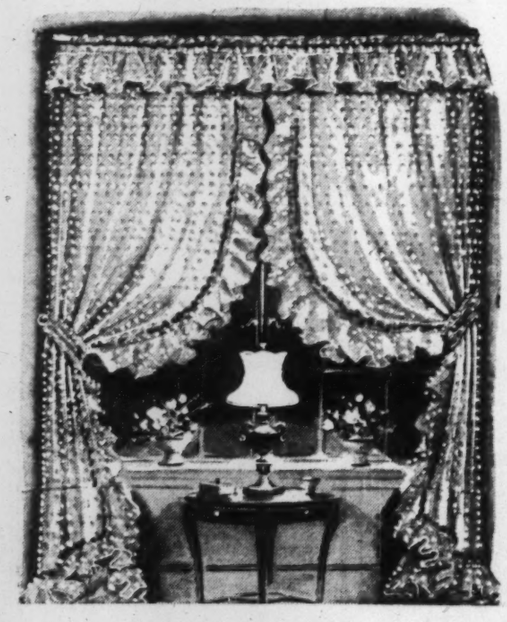

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New Kind of French Leave

Associated Press from Signal Corps

This French Soldier Returns

Lieut. Nonet-Raisin of Coutinville in France left home in 1943 to train in North Africa. "I shall return," he told his wife, and he did return with the Fighting French in a combat unit of the Second French Armored Division. Here he embraces his wife at the door of their home in Coutinville while his comrade looks on smilingly and perhaps a bit enviously.

Nazi Forces Surprised and Overwhelmed

By Herbert L. Matthews
New York Times correspondent representing the combined American Press

WITH AMERICAN FORCES IN SOUTHERN FRANCE, Aug. 16 (AP)—An American army numbering many thousands, was well into Southern France yesterday afternoon and going fast.

It has been done virtually without opposition and with amazingly small casualties.

The Germans were caught completely by surprise.

What few Germans were waiting for us have been scattered or captured.

Men, tanks, artillery, and material of all kinds have been pouring into three separate beaches since H-hour at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, and by now we have built up such strength that it seems almost certain we have come not only to stay but also to push on.

This ought to be the decisive blow for France, and everybody is astounded that it went off so easily.

It had been a night of terror for all French along the beaches and resort places, and some were killed and homes destroyed.

But the Allied Air Forces held back their heaviest telltale raids until daylight yesterday morning.

Three hours of bombing preceded the landing. Bombs, naval gunfire and rockets flamed and roared into the beaches from daylight until H-hour.

Before the smoke lifted the troops were swarming up the beaches, as engineers blasted their way through cement walls and tanks drove in with hardly a shot coming from the Germans.

It all was proof that security was good and so was the strategic plan.

Germans Lack Fight

Now comes the build-up and it is going to be tremendous and it is going to be quick.

The Germans doubtless will rally and throw in forces to stop the push as soon as they can; but meanwhile nothing counts today but the jubilation at the almost bloodless success of the great operation.

Units on our flank did not have it quite so easy, but they too are well inland and moving fast.

What I wanted to know first of all, upon landing, was why the Germans did not put up a fight. They had ample coastal defenses, gun emplacements and wonderful hill positions behind the beaches.

So I went straight to the prisoners' cage where 125 Germans were gathered. It didn't take long to find out what was wrong.

There wasn't any fight left in them. One master sergeant said he knew the Army in Northern France had been broken. For three months he had realized the war was lost, he said.

"There's no reason to fight," he added, "for whom should we fight?"

Nothing to Fight With

"You mean you are not fighting for Hitler any more?" I asked.

"That's it," he replied. "Anyway we have got nothing to fight with."

Their dejection contrasted remarkably with the happiness of the French.

All of the dozens of persons I talked to near the beach and in the first town we captured acted as if some dreadful nightmare had lifted from them.

In that town a crowd gathered around me, seeing that I could speak French, and told me their woes—little food, many humiliations.

"What do you think of de Gaulle around here?" I asked.

"We are all for de Gaulle," a spokesman answered.

"And Giraud?" I asked.

"Giraud too," they answered.

Clearly they meant they were anti-Vichy, anticollaborationist.

One group near the beach said wistfully, "Monsieur, we are happy to see Americans, but it gave us a little heartache not to see the French come in."

Fishing Rights of Indians in Alaska Due for Public Hearings Next Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KETCHIKAN, Alaska — After three or four years of investigation and discussion, the Secretary of the Interior, Harold L. Ickes, has brought the question of tribal fishing rights in Alaskan waters into the open by scheduling three public hearings on the matter for the month of September.

These hearings, to be used by Interior Department Attorneys in establishing whether native htibes' fishing rights have been infringed upon by commercial interests, will begin Sept. 15 at Hydaburg on Prince of Wales Island. They will end at Kake, Sept. 25.

Mr. Ickes from time to time has revived the issue, but never has established specific cases of violation of what he calls "possessory rights" dating "from time immemorial." Congress has set up certain reserves for native tribes, as in the case of the Tsimshean Indians, immigrants from British Columbia, who live on Annette Island near here.

If the coming hearings establish that certain streams and channels have been fished for generations by other tribes and that they no longer have access to such streams, commercial interests will have to retreat therefrom or make arrangements with the certified owners to share in the rights.

Mr. Ickes declared, ir scheduling the hearings, that the Department wishes first to establish exclusive Indian rights; later to administer them for the benefit of the Indians as a whole.

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PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Rationing of Gas Is on Way For Private Plane Owners

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 16 (AP)—Chester Bowles, OPA Administrator, has notified Charles W. Leeman, Chairman of Omaha's Downtown Ration Board, that "an amendment is in the process of clearance" to curtail use of gasoline by private planes, owners of which now are granted all the fuel they request.

Mr. Leeman, who last week protested to Mr. Bowles against uncontrolled use of gasoline for private flying, released a letter in which Mr. Bowles said rationing of the fuel is expected to "be made effective in the very near future" and declared "nonessential flying is definitely on the increase."

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Allied Armor Dominates Nazis In Southern France Areas

Continued from Page 1

lieved to have virtually no armor under his command.

800 Ships in Armada

Eight hundred ships of all shapes and sizes are reported to have been used to land troops and stores; this is about a quarter of the number employed in the Sicilian landings when 10 divisions were put ashore on a coast similar in length.

This gives a mathematical clue to the size of the Allied army in the south; but it can only be a rough guide, as we have no idea as to the number of air-borne forces embloyed [although they are reported to have been the record attempted yet on any front] and further waves of invaders may have landed since the first seven waves got safely ashore on Aug. 15.

These indications are enough, however, to explode the idea that the new landings can vie with the armies in Normandy in point of numbers or in the importance of their task.

In Normandy the pounding of the remnants of the Seventh Army goes on from land and air; but it is evident that Field Marshal Gunther von Kluge has managed to get a good deal out of the pocket by sacrificing some of his armor and most of his immobile infantry formations to the business of holding open the jaws of the trap.

The numbers in the trap are now probably not more than half the original force, and we may expect those which have slipped through will have been compelled to jettison their heavy equipment as the British were obliged to do on the beaches of Dunkirk.

The probable course which Hitler will now follow is to evacuate Southern France and hold successive river lines as his armies retreat into Germany—commencing with the Seine and finishing on the Rhine.

The distance from Paris to the nearest point of the Rhine as a plane flies is more than 250 miles—or twice as far as from Caen to Paris.

I am not suggesting that operations can degenerate into the trench fighting of the last war. The numbers are too small and a continuous line would be impossible.

So the Germans will fight a series of stubborn rearguard actions all the way back to Germany; or else the crack will come from within—in which case there is renewed danger of the revived fallacy that Germany is unbeatable in the field.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR,
BOSTON

No Law of Heredity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

JESUS of Nazareth had a clear understanding of the fatherhood of God. He was enabled through spiritual discernment to heal all the enslaving claims of material sense. When he was asked to heal a man blind from his birth, his disciples asked him if the blind man's sin or sin committed by his parents had brought on this affliction. The Master's response was, "Neither hath this man sinned, nor his parents: but that the works of God should be made manifest in him" (John 9:3). Belief in a supposed law of heredity was silenced, and the man was healed.

Why, then, do men fear affliction because some ancestor or close relative has been harassed by a dread disease, a deep-rooted sin, or some unpleasant temperamental trait? Mary Baker Eddy challenges the claims of heredity in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," where she writes (p. 412): "The Scientist knows that there can be no hereditary disease, since matter is not intelligent and cannot transmit good or evil intelligence to man, and God, the only Mind, does not produce pain in matter."

The one and only Mind imparts nothing but perfection and harmony to man. As wisdom, intelligence, and purity govern the thoughts of men, distortion and deformity disappear. Mrs. Eddy states (*ibid.*, p. 178): "Heredity is not a law. The remote cause or belief of disease is not dangerous because of its priority and the connection of past mortal thoughts with present. The predisposing cause and the exciting cause are mental." The past or remote belief, then, is that which has been transmitted from one generation to another by word of mouth, hearsay, written documents, and other reminders. Accepted mentally through successive generations, these records bring about fear-evolving beliefs. This fear evidences itself in illness because the sometimes obdurate suggestions of the past have not been eliminated and annihilated. Through the understanding that man is the son of God, and has never inherited any false tendencies from his loving Father-Mother, the remote and predisposing causes of inharmony are annulled and denied validity and power.

* * *

The supposition that men inevitably inherit bodily disfigurements, as well as personally good or personally evil character traits, from their ancestors is a fallacy. Man under God's control is formed and preserved by his Maker. In Mind's uninterrupted and unobstructed continuity of unfoldment, all of God's ideas are conceived in beauty, grandeur, order, and perfection. When parents cease to ascribe inherited characteristics to their children, to bind them with having inherited the good or bad character traits of either side of their families, children will be healthier and happier. The real man reflects all the good that God is.

To pride oneself on the wealth, success, or achievements of one's ancestry is as much a mistake as to feel degraded, ashamed, or humiliated because of some family "black sheep." A friend remarked to a young man who continually boasted about his family tree, "You are like the potato: the best part of you is under ground." This aroused the young man to see that he should not lean on the personal glory achieved by those of bygone years. Rather was it necessary for him to stand on his own God-derived ability. Salvation is individual. It is a daily overcoming of the confused thinking which would cause men to believe in two creations, one perfect and one imperfect, one good and one bad, and in a power apart from God.

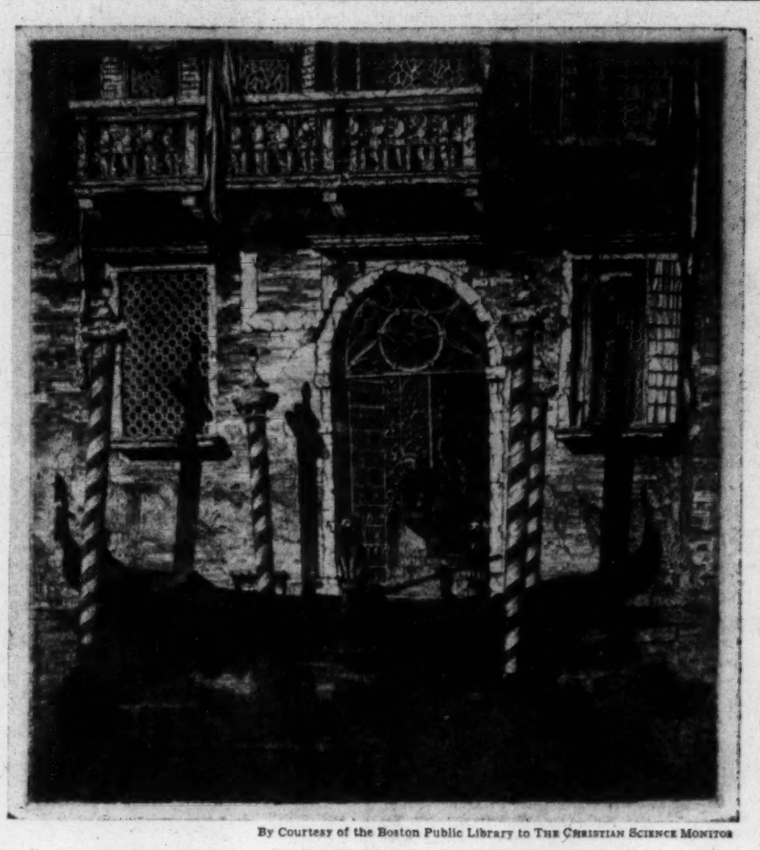
* * *

Spiritual man has never become material. When one has succeeded in conquering the belief in heredity in one's own thought, it is possible to prove that no deterrent such as family anxiety, friendly concern, or medical diagnosis can interfere with one's inherent right to spiritual progress, growth, and dominion.

A pronouncement of hereditary incurability placed upon her by a member of her family, who was a noted physician, led a young woman to turn to Christian Science for the healing of a nervous condition, extreme sleeplessness, and depression. For two years, though taking the strongest sleeping medicines, she had not slept more than two hours at night. She was instantaneously healed in one Christian Science treatment. This healing took place twenty-three years ago and was permanent. In later years she was able to overcome poor eyesight, and was also saved from the inherited tendency of poor hearing.

No mistaken human verdict can prevent one from demonstrating the power and glory of Mind's healing efficacy. Mrs. Eddy writes in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 199): "God does not reward benevolence and love with penalties; and because of this, we have the right to deny the supposed power of matter to do it, and to allege that only mortal, erring mind can claim to do thus, and dignify the result with the name of law: thence comes man's ability to annul his own erring mental law, and to hold himself amenable only to moral and spiritual law,—God's government. By so doing, male and female come into their rightful heritage, 'into the glorious liberty of the children of God.'"

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Portuguese.]



By Courtesy of the Boston Public Library to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"THE DOORWAY": *An Etching by John Taylor Arms*

JOHN TAYLOR ARMS is an American etcher who was first trained as an architect. His devotion to magnificent structures of the past has been expressed in many etched plates, upon which he has expended unstinted patience and skill. When he speaks of his own work, Mr. Arms reveals a modesty which is exemplary: "But though we cannot, each of us, express ourselves with the sublime art of a Méryon, we can, nevertheless, feel as deeply and individualistically as he did, and it is for us to say our say in all sincerity and with the best means we can command. And so I have drawn and etched buildings for many years and in many lands, and so always will the love of them be the force which will impel me to go on etching."

He is not a mere chronicler, for Mr. Arms conveys his enthusiasm for the superb structure and the enhancing detail. While he dwells with indefatigable pains upon intricacy of ornament, he invariably establishes the firm structural pattern first. In selecting a window or doorway for special representation, he simply plucks it from its context as we would quote a favorite passage from Shakespeare. It is significant enough to captivate us.

John Taylor Arms' repertoire is large, including etched portrayals of other Venetian themes, of Louviers, 'Notre-Dame-de-Laon, Albi, Vézelay, le Mont-Saint-Michel, Rouen, Beauvais, San Gimignano, Volterra, La Giralda of Seville, and Ronda.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Não há lei de hereditariedade

Tradução do artigo sobre a Ciência Cristã, publicado em inglês nesta página.

JESUS de Nazaré tinha uma clara compreensão da paternidade de Deus. Por meio de discernimento espiritual êle era capaz de curar todas as escravizadoras pretenções do sentido material. Quando lhe foi implorada a cura de um homem cego de nascença, seus discípulos perguntaram-lhe si tal aflição era proveniente de pecado cometido pelo cego ou por seus pais. A resposta do Mestre foi: "Nem êle pecou nem seus pais; mas foi para que se manifestem nêle as obras de Deus" (S. João 9:3). A crença numa suposta lei de hereditariedade foi assim silenciada, e o homem curado.

Porquê então temem os homens sofrimento por ter um antepassado seu, ou parente próximo, sido vítima de moléstia horrível, de pecado arraigado ou de algum traço de temperamento desagradavel? Mary Baker Eddy contesta as pretenções de hereditariedade no *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (Ciência e Saúde com a Chave das Escrituras), onde ela escreve (pg. 412): "O Cientista sabe que não pode haver moléstia hereditária, porque a matéria não é inteligente e não pode transmitir bôa ou má inteligência ao homem, e Deus, a única Mente, não produz dôr na matéria."

A Mente, uma e única, não concede outra cousa ao homem senão perfeição e harmonia. A medida que a sabedoria, a inteligência e a pureza governam os pensamentos dos homens, a distorsão e a deformidade desaparecem. Mrs. Eddy declara (ibid., pg. 178): "Hereditariedade não é uma lei. A causa remota ou crença de moléstia não é perigosa em razão da sua prioridade e da ligação ao presente, dos pensamentos mortais passados. As causas de predisposição e de excitação são mentais." A crença passada ou remota é que tem sido transmitida de uma geração para outra pela tradição oral, por ouvir-dizer, pelos documentos e outras meios de recordação. Aceitas mentalmente através de sucessivas gerações, êsses relatos conduzem às crenças induzindo ao medo. Êsse medo evidencia-se em moléstia, pelo fato de não terem algumas vezes sido eliminadas e destruidas sugestões obstinadas do passado. Pela compreensão de que o homem é filho de Deus, e que jamais herdou falsas propensões do seu carinhoso Pai-Mãe, são anuladas, as remotas e tendenciosas causas de desharmonia, e negada sua validade e poder.

A suposição de que os homens inevitavelmente herdam de seus antepassados defeitos físicos, bem como traços de bom ou máo caráter, é falaz. O homem sob o contrôle de Deus é formado e preservado pelo seu criador. Na ininterrupta e inobstrutiva continuidade de desdobramento da Mente, todas as idéias de Deus são concebidas em beleza, grandeza, ordem e perfeição. Quando os pais cessarem de atribuir heranças caracteristicas a seus filhos, de escraviza-los à herança de traços de bom ou máo caráter de qualquer dos lados da família, os filhos serão mais sadios e mais felizes. O homem verdadeiro reflete todo o bem que Deus é.

Vangloriar-se da riqueza, do sucesso ou dos feitos de um antepassado, é tão errado como o sentir-se degradado, envergonhado ou humilhado pela existência de um transviado na família. A um jovem rapaz que continuamente se ufanava da sua arvore genealógica, disse um amigo: "És como a batata; a tua melhor parte se acha sob a terra." Isso levou o rapaz a considerar que não devia se apoiar na glória pessoal adquirida pelos seus ancestrais. Pelo contrário, era necessário que êle confiasse em sua própria habilidade, derivada de Deus. A salvação é individual. É uma vitória diária sôbre o pensar confuso que leva os homens a acreditarem em duas criações, uma perfeita e outra imperfeita, uma bôa e outra má, e num poder à-parte de Deus.

O homem espiritual nunca se tornou material. Quando alguem consegue vencer, em seu próprio pensamento, a crença em hereditariedade, é possivel provar que nenhum impedimento, como anciedade de família, inquietação amistosa ou diagnóstico médico, pode interferir com seu inerente direito ao progresso espiritual, engradecimento e domínio.

O pronunciamento de incurabilidade hereditária imposto a uma jovem senhora, por um membro da sua família, médico notavel, fez com que ela procurasse a Ciência Cristã para cura de um estado de nervosismo, de extrema insônia e de depressão. Durante dois anos, embora fazendo uso dos mais fortes sedativos, nunca conseguio dormir mais do que duas horas por noite. Ela foi instantâneamente curada pela Ciência Cristã, em um só tratamento. Essa cura se deu 23 anos atrás e foi definitiva. Anos mais tarde, essa mesma senhora poude vencer fraqueza visual, e foi tambem salva de tendência hereditária à surdez.

Nenhum veredicto humano errado pode impedir que se demonstre o poder e a glória da cura eficaz da Mente. Escreve Mrs. Eddy em *Miscellaneous Writings* (Escritos Miscelâneos), pg. 199: "Deus não recompensa benevolência e amor com castigos; e, por êsse motivo, temos o direito de negar o suposto poder da matéria de assim proceder, e de alegar que só a mente mortal e errônea pode se considerar capaz disso, e dignificar o resultado com o nome de lei: daí vem a habilidade do homem de anular a sua própria lei mental errônea e de se conservar sujeito apenas à lei moral e espiritual,—govêrno de Deus. Assim fazendo, homem e mulher entram na posse de sua verdadeira herança na 'liberdade da gloria dos filhos de Deus'."

The First Ideal Reviewer

YOU WILL NOTICE that in choosing a title for this lecture I made a distinction between criticism and reviewing. This was because I believe that while a reviewer may be a critic and his criticism a review there are differences between what a man will write as his first word and what he will write as his last word upon any given book or author. Whereas reviewing is, on the whole, an immediate and provisional estimate of performance, criticism, in the words of Arthur Symons, "is a valuation of forces." . . .

The reviewer, confronted with the same work, which the critic regards as a manifestation of the soul, is called upon to tell the world whether it has instant and calculable merit as a book. . . .

It was Sainte-Beuve who first reconciled criticism and reviewing. . . . It was his habit to devote twelve hours on each of five days a week to the preparation and writing of his one article, to give a further day to the correction of his proofs, and then to take a day's holiday. His article appeared every Monday, and it dealt as a rule with a single book. . . . It was Sainte-Beuve's aim to be a disinterested "naturalist of minds." . . . He represented, in spite of much learning and great experience, a point of view which I may describe as the humane, in opposition to the academic or doctrinaire. This is the reason why he was a better reviewer than the aesthete and the dilettante. Strangely enough, he was more interested in the work before him than in any exhibition of his own superior knowledge or in any abstract conceptions of Art or Literature. A pragmatist, you say? At any rate, the first ideal reviewer.—From "The Reviewing and Criticism of Books," by Frank Swinnerton. (New York: Oxford University Press.)

Starflies Over Monte Cassino

HAVE YOU EVER watched fireflies flash high above tall pine-tops in the midst of storm? Up and up their sparks wing, undimmed by wind or rain! It is a stirring sight, and symbolic, too: tiny, flashing valiances rising like men's dreams amid the dark violence of war.

On calmer nights the lightning-bugs come out to twinkle in the shrubbery. They are lesser beetles, throw their gleam only intermittently. Nevertheless, they have their own beauty as they dance on the dusk, dart here and there like so many minute sprites swinging harmless lanterns, which wink and wink above the marigolds. What these winged ones are searching for, I don't know. Perhaps they just dance for their own delight. They and the marigolds belong to midsummer's hot, rich joy. By evening the bright, tousled heads of the marigolds burn even more strongly than by day, though their leaves look black. An afterglow lingers late along the ridge, crimsons its crown till nearly nine o'clock. Before the sky pales, the light-bearers begin to appear in our garden, and weave a pattern with their gold sparks. Cool gold and unmalicious, it does not bite the skin like candle-flame.

When we were children, we loved to catch a firefly or his cousin, the lightning-bug, and watch him flash inside our cupped hands. It was fun to free him, too, and see him wing away! The mystery of such voyaging sparks fascinated us endlessly. In a child's silent fashion, I used to wonder what they really were and why they of all insects were chosen to bear light. So, too, when earth was young, men must often have wondered, for the light-bearers are scattered over many lands. In Italy, people still say that, for every word of love, a firefly is born. Simple people they are, whose eyes pierce into the treasury of nature, seeking some answer to its secrets. There lingers a legend, a rather lovely one with poetry shining at its core.

* * *

Long, long ago, before any religious house was built upon Monte Cassino, a small boy climbed up among its stones and pungent grass-tufts. His mother called him Belloccio, Little Beautiful One, because of his golden heart and clear, brave eyes. He never seemed afraid of anything and in his ragged cloak would dash out into the fiercest storm, raising his arms high, as if welcoming the rain and the rolling black clouds. Especially he loved to climb the mountain and watch the wild goats dance!

For thousands of seasons, Monte Cassino has been squatting there on the Italian plain, gathering clouds and suns and history around its blunt head. The Volsci were the first known tribe to build a town upon this height, where for several hundred years they held out against Rome's might. Then, after 383 B. C., the Romans swarmed about its base, built their villas and an amphitheater. They planted the region to olive trees, and on the hill's crown they carved an altar to Apollo. Benedict the Christian found it when, in 529 A. D., he established himself in one of the ancient towers. Soon a church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, stood in Apollo's place and stout, new buildings rose within the old walls—cyclopean walls, hewn by the vanished Volsci, of mountain limestone and more than fourteen feet thick. Under Benedict, the mountain's crown prospered. Scholars gathered there and made it a home of peace and learning. But in 720 A. D. cruel Lombards stormed down from the north and sacked it. After them the Saracens came. The happy hilltop was beset by strife, over and over again. Now, today, with grim valor the soldiers of Poland have written a last chapter in Monte Cassino's long epic, have rescued it from defilers to rest in tranquillity.

* * *

But, in Belloccio's day, so long ago, the hill still belonged only to the sky and the goats. It rose unburdened by hates. Wild creatures roved over it and shrubby plants were anchored in its upper crevices. In mystery and freedom, it towered above men's huts and challenged the eyes of a boy! Up and up, one sunny afternoon, Belloccio climbed in search of adventure and also of his father's ram. This ram was a nimble brown beast with twisted horns and satyr beard. He was forever snapping his tether and bounding away to the heights where he had been born. When this happened, it was Belloccio's business to catch him and bring him back to his father's hut in the valley.

Monte Cassino grew steep and steeper! The boy clutched the grass-tufts, pushed his bare toes into cracks, pulled himself from rock to rock. At last he reached a flat place high up, where he could sit for a while and draw breath. Belloccio crossed his legs under him, held his cloak's edges together. He looked no larger than a mushroom there on top of the hill. His leather cap was peaked as a mushroom's head and still as a mushroom he squatted.

Night stooped over the mountain—Mother Night with her calm silver face and her shawl strewn with stars. Belloccio could smell her fresh sweetness. He blinked. . . .

The goats began to dance.

Six and six they were, capering on the flat rock, jumping high, hooking stars upon their horns!

Fast and faster the goats danced, striking the stone with quick hoofs, tossing their horns. The stars shed sparks, threw specks of cool fire everywhere. One fell on Belloccio's bare foot. It did not burn him, but only rested there, glowing. He saw that it had its own body and wings. The boy felt Mother Night touch his cheek, heard her whisper and laugh:

"My spangles shall wear wings and every year they shall fly above the cattails!"

The goats stopped dancing, but the starflies were floating and flashing, going down among the marshes and trees, little signals of hope among the dwellings of men.

LUCY EMBURY

Song for a Summer Night

As sweet as any song
Of spring's first meadow-lark
Is the summer singing
Of crickets in the dark;

Is the summer singing,
The August minstrelsy,
Of a thousand crickets
Only the moon can see.

E. E. L.

Deep South

Today the cotton fields are white
As winter snows in other lands;
A wind is piling bits in drifts—
You gathered it with careful hands
Last year. Corn crops are ruined now.
The pond is full down at the mill,
The water flows across the dam
Like silver, but the wheel is still.
Soon now the night air will grow crisp
And there will be green fields of cane—
When syrup-making time comes round,
My dear, will you be home again?

EDITH TATUM

Here Everyone Is an Artist

WHEN THE Spanish Conquistadores came first into the present State of Jalisco, they found the people of Tonala making pottery of rare beauty. The great-great-great-great-grandsons and daughters are still making pottery of rare beauty. I was just about to say they were making it from the same designs, but they have no designs. They make up the designs as they go along, as a true artist should. That's the wonderful thing about their work. They sit in the doorways of their adobes with an earthen jar in their hands and a little brush of dog's hair. They make the designs as they go. They do not even pencil them out, yet so accurate is their instinct that, as they turn the jars round and round following the design, the figures all fit—always meet on the far side with mathematical accuracy.

Sometimes the whole family works at the job. You see them sitting in circles in the adobe doorways or in the little patios, quiet and contented. . . .

There is one little peon in guarachas who is an artist of such celebrity that his work has been placed in the National Museum and has been exhibited in Europe. Yet he seems to be quite innocent of the fact that he is famous. He is just an abashed little peasant with a gentle, timid smile and a soul. I paid a visit of deep respect to his studio. It is an adobe hut in his back yard. Most of the time he and his wife do their work out in the yard, where the pig is tied up by one front leg. Having found a design that delighted my soul, I asked him if he would make eleven more like it. He shrugged his shoulders, but he could not summon the unkindness to refuse. His price, however, was approximately two and a half times the original. When I expressed astonishment, he intimated that it bored him to copy things. I retired properly squelched.

And so they sit in the doorways making pottery—tall carafe-shaped botellónes for cool water made of a clay called *loza de oler*; it has a peculiar clean smell and a slight tang that gets into the taste of the water; wide-mouthed ollas for cooking or for making chocolate.—From "Old Mother Mexico," by HARRY CARR. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Metropolis of the South Seas

HALF A YEAR in the more unfrequented areas of the southeast Pacific modifies one's point of view. Tahiti, to the world back home, connoted tropical simplicity, something of the primitive, and all that is associated with the term, "South Seas." But to us, after those months at sea and ashore on islands where life is really close to nature, Tahiti spelled civilization. It meant piped water, shower baths, green salads, fresh—if tough—beef. It meant a metropolis of sorts, compared with the thatched villages and uninhabited isles where we had been. It meant letters from home and meetings with people who spoke English; it meant news of the world and balanced meals on covered tables, with comfortable chairs drawn up to them; it meant ice. . . .

So, with at once a twinge of regret at leaving the less sophisticated settlements on the fringes of the Oceanic Establishments and a thrill of anticipation at turning again toward home, our scattered groups began converging on Papeete harbor—the *Tiare Tahiti*, bowling in from the Tuamotu and the Gambiers; assorted copra schooners from the Cloud of Islands; the *Islander* from the Australs. . . .

Meanwhile, Papeete drowsed in the fragrance of jasmine and gardenia, the heavy aroma of vanilla, and the acrid scent of copra. Tropical life was bursting everywhere into bloom and fruit, and everywhere moldering into decay. Rain fell in gusts and torrents that spurted small geysers of mud from the unpaved streets that had been furrowed dust, and the sun dried those streets again in a quarter of an hour. . . .

Papeete seemed very urban after the more primitive life we had led at sea and ashore. Its crowds of people and rows of shops, its gently honking automobiles and innumerable bicycles impressed us with a feeling of bustling activity—if not to the same degree that they astonished Tupu, the Tuamotuan youth who had joined the crew of the *Tiare Tahiti* at Tepuka and who had never seen a wheeled vehicle before.

"*Aita e hope no te pereoo!*" he marvelled. "There is no end to the wheels." . . .

About an hour before noon, as in most tropical lands, activity ceased. Shops and offices closed, not to reopen until mid-afternoon, and people sought their couches or their mats to rest through the heat of the day. Business, such as it was, revived somewhat at about three o'clock. But Papeete really awakened in the early evening, just as the sun was sinking in a blaze of scarlet and gold behind the jagged mountain pinnacles of Moorea, across the channel.—From "The Leaning Wind," by CLIFFORD GESSLER. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

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U. S. Air Blows Drive Wedge Into Japanese Defenses to Philippines

South America Studies Postwar Immigration

Europe's manpower need after war poses problem in debates by military and civil leaders to gain increase in population—Free-emigration lag seen for many years.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina — Postwar immigration is one of the few subjects which have been kept continually before the citizens of the 10 republics of the New World grouped as South America ever since the flow of human material began to dry up in the years of ideological strife which preceded the actual conflict.

It is a subject, too, which has continued to be debated on a consistently high level—proof that the best elements in the national life of all the southern lands with the "big open spaces" realize that the rate of the much-desired development of their country depends, more than any other single factor, on the importation of European labor.

Whatever the authority, constitutional government or army dictatorship, the debate has gone on, until today as the war draws perceptibly nearer its termination in Europe, it may be said to have reached its zenith. Congress, press, political leaders, army dictators, trade unions, university societies, trade and technical organizations —all are in the discussion, stimulating but serene.

Admittedly, there are mental reservations among all those who agree that a large postwar inflow is necessary. Some rulers are thinking of imported labor in terms of artisans to build and run their military factories; others to develop their farms and plantations. The national industrialist wants the skilled worker, the estanciere the unskilled to force down a wage already very low. Then there is the trade unionist, who is not to be ignored. He looks askance at, sometimes with suspicion on projects to import what he considers competitive labor.

Immigration Affects Continent

The subject, however, although controversial, has been promoted above the common political level. Immigration is a national question, not so acute perhaps in Chile and Uruguay as, say, in Argentina and Brazil, but definitely existing in all the states south of Panama. Many people today evince varying degrees of regret because they curbed immigration between the two great wars, and all appear anxious to obtain additional population, on their own terms, at the conclusion of the present conflict.

But, and here's the rub! It does not appear as if, in the immediate future, they will be able to secure this additional population on their own terms. While they dillydallied in prewar days, fearing the admission of undesirables, emigration from Europe seems to have developed into a continental problem there, and it is fairly evident that any future flow from that area will be systematically planned and rigorously controlled.

In this sense the South American problem has experienced a fundamental change. In the future these Latin authorities will have to deal with European governments, perhaps an international authority, such as the mooted European Council, and there is no guarantee at all that free emigration will be restored within this generation.

Worker Value Poses Problem

It may be contended locally that the free entry of alien labor was never contemplated, but it is doubtful if even "selected immigration," that term which came into prominence and popularity when South American governments rejected unlimited inflow through fear of political pollution, is likely to become conditioned to hard diplomatic negotiation. European authorities may have more to say than those in South America in the selection, and it is not inconceivable that an export value will be placed on those willing to emigrate.

Who would attempt to measure the value of 1,000 skilled workers against cargoes of beef, coffee, nitrate, or copper? A novel problem for economic statesmen, but it would not be surprising if it has to be tackled in the future by economic counselors to diplomatic missions. Thus, another puzzling, intangible factor may be on the verge of introduction into the host of existing intricacies of international exchange.

There is another ascending note of interrogation. Will the new governments of a resurgent Europe regard with equanimity the loss of any of its war-denuded population? Mussolini used to make much political capital of the overseas barriers to absorption of Italy's surplus inhabitants. He exploited it for war-making propaganda.

What will be the attitude of the new leaders of European states as they commence to rake the ashes in their native lands preparatory to reconstruction? Far from thinking of emigration, they are more likely to feel that what manpower has suryived Nazi carnage and wreckage under occupation or in captivity is the most precious material at their disposal. Without all of it available, they might shrink from what in any circumstances is bound to be a formidable task.

General de Gaulle's name is cited in illustration of the type of governing personality with which South America may have to deal in postwar negotiation in continental Europe. France, of course, even in normal conditions, is ruled out as a labor-recruiting source. South American expectations would be directed elsewhere—to the traditional reservoirs of Spain, Italy, and northern countries like Poland for general immigratory requirements and to Scandinavia the Lowlands and Central European countries, including Germany, for specialist labor.

Manpower Scarce

One of the first category countries, it is doubtful if any but Italy can spare any manpower. That country, for all its sufferings, has not experienced the great losses of others. Spanish reserves diminished as a result of the civil war, but there are some, though whether these would become available depends largely on the restoration of complete national unity. As for the rest of Europe, it is common knowledge how widespread has been the destruction or incapacitation of the civil populations under Nazi oppression.

Where superintendence may become difficult is when racial, political, and social divisions are not readily composed. History has proved that these are usually conducive to emigration no matter what restrictions the authorities may engineer. The primary factors determining European migratory movements, however, will continue to be conditions of overcrowding and overseas prospects of enhanced living standards.

Skilled and unskilled manpower, the balance that remains intact, will be the most valuable asset at the command of postwar rulers in Europe as they proceed to resurrect their national life. They know their peoples will be adequately fed and their rehabilitation programs financed by the same hands that today are striking in their liberation.

While in the immediate postwar future, emigration may be controlled and suppressed, traditional political and economic factors are likely to reassert themselves to encourage the movement afresh, unless there is some rapid and definite adjustment of the racial and social equilibrium of the continent.

Train Gets Written Messages

CHICAGO, Aug. 16 (AP) — The Rock Island Railroad has opened a new field of station-to-train communication — transmission of written messages by electrical impulses.

The railroad's facsimile transmission equipment was demonstrated yesterday in a test run from suburban Blue Island to Joliet, Ill., between the caboose of a Kansas City-bound freight train and the Blue Island Station.

The sending set, in the station, consisted of a photo-electric cell operating on a lead screw assembly, scanning the printed message to be sent—in synchronization with the receiving set in the caboose.

Rock Island officials declared the transmission is effective within a 15-mile radius, while their two-way radio-telephone system, inaugurated early in June, is successful over a radius of 50 to 100 miles.

A Rock Island spokesman said the use of the facsimile transmission equipment presented "interesting possibilities" because of "federal regulations requiring many train communications to be written."

Boy and Girl Scouts Benefit From 'God Bless America'

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 (AP) — Boy and Girl Scouts will receive two gifts from the "God Bless America" song fund in memory of the late Brig. Gen. Theodore Roosevelt, who was a Trustee.

The National Council of the Boy Scouts of America was voted $10,000 and the Girl Scouts Council of Greater New York $7,500 by the Fund trustees yesterday.

Created in 1940 by Irving Berlin to dispose of proceeds of his song, the Fund has distributed $121,000 to date.

Music Takes Place of Sports for Youth

Summer camp offers play and study for 8 weeks to high-school students in Michigan.

By Grace Miller
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

INTERLOCHEN, Mich. — A girl in a red sweater and blue corduroy knickers was playing the violin in a quiet spot in the woods. Across the way, muted by a screen of trees, a high-school youth practiced runs on his flute. Near by, a young woman sat on a pile of wood, music propped on a stump before her, while her bow flew across a cello. And faintly from a distance came sounds of a symphony orchestra.

It was Interlochen's National Music Camp. And its director and founder, Dr. Joseph E. Maddy, had just been relating how students at the camp so liked to play music and practice it that sports were neglected. He had had to make a new rule, he said, compelling the young people to take some time for recreation four days a week.

Here at Interlochen, high-school youth from all over the country congregate for eight weeks in the summer to play the world's finest music. Their conductors are players in the nation's greatest symphony orchestras. They teach the young people, too. All together, conductors and students live and work in a democratic organization.

High Music Level Reached

Dr. Howard Hanson, widely-known composer, director of the Eastman School of Music, and conductor of the Rochester, N. Y., Philharmonic Orchestra, confirms this. Interlochen, he says, is a manifestation of the heights to which music appreciation and culture has risen in the United States —a height unmatched by any other country in the world.

One of the "guest conductors" at Interlochen, Dr. Hanson declares it could come into being only because the public schools in the United States have made music a part of general education. Farm boys attending consolidated schools, and youth in city public schools, are studying and playing band music and symphonies, while they learn to work algebra problems, do bookkeeping, or conjugate verbs. Schools supply instruments, or loan them.

Dr. Maddy, now Professor of Radio Music Instruction at the University of Michigan, started the National Music Camp here in 1928 —and on the proverbial shoestring, which threatened many times to break. But it held. Today there are nearly 800 people in the camp, all told. Forty-four states are represented.

250 Students in Orchestra

There's a National Music Camp Orchestra made up of 250 students from all parts of the United States. It rehearses 12 hours a week, presents a complete symphony each week and one radiocast. Besides, there are two-week "clinic" bands, orchestras, and chorus — groups that come for short periods of intensive training, then go back to their respective schools to pass their new learning along.

The camp started out with a secondhand summer hotel building and cottages scattered through the woods between two lakes—Wahbekaness and Wahbekanetta. Today there are 500 acres of woodland and 150 buildings. Some are picturesque practice cottages made from field boulders. But practicing isn't confined to them! It overflows into the woods.

The Interlochen "Bowl," where orchestras and bands assemble, is built in a natural amphitheater among the trees. Evenings during concerts, bird notes mingle softly with the flute and harp.

A huge bell on a post outside the Bowl keeps count of rehearsal periods. And no band or orchestra group ever wants to stop when the bell sounds. Music is the thing. Time is forgotten. So too are the springboard and boats on Lake Wahbekanetta 100 yards away. All eyes of the youth are on their conductor. And they work hard.

Students Govern

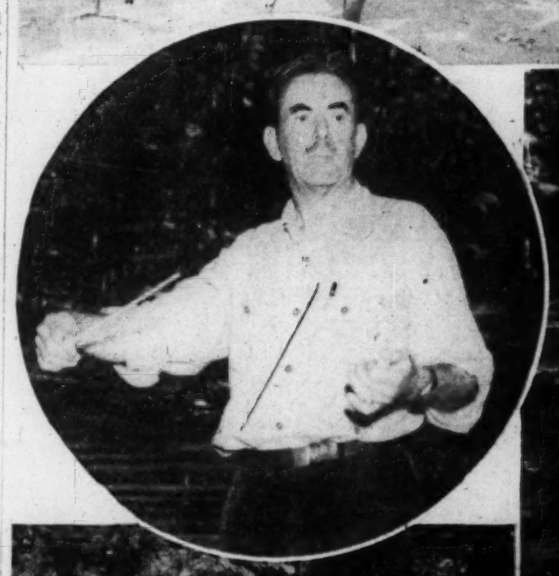
Art here is its own disciplinarian. A boy may be the best flute player in his school orchestra back home. He may arrive at Interlochen feeling pretty cocky about it. But here he finds himself, by the students' own impartial judging, third flute. And he works to move up.

A professional symphony orchestra player is in charge of each section of the National High School Orchestra. There is one such teacher for each kind of instrument. The students never ask for jazz, Dr. Maddy declares. They want to play only the best music, and something more difficult all the time.

A branch of the University of Michigan Summer Session is now located at the National Music Camp. College students and music educators come to take refresher courses and observe conducting techniques.

There's a drama department too, now, and art. Plans are afoot to construct a new art building. Interpretive dancing is taught by Miss Hildegarde Lewis.

"We want these music students to have two ways to speak," she explains. And to her pupils, she says, decisively, "One reason you are dancing is so that you can command poise when you need it. My object is that no matter what you do, you can command poise."



Russell Ogg

Practice at National Music Camp, Interlochen, Mich.

Top: The cellos of the National High School Orchestra practice beside the lake (Allison MacKown, first cellist of the Rochester, N. Y., Philharmonic Orchestra, directing). Left center: Dr. Joseph E. Maddy, Director and founder of National Music Camp. Right center: Even the harps go outside to obtain inspiration from the out of doors. Bottom: In one of the hideaway practice houses, made from field boulders, in the woods, a high-school boy takes a clarinet lesson.

Huge Halmahera Bases Now Nearly Neutralized

Kenney's campaign clear-cut victory in vital Pacific area—Blitz catches Nippon garrison by surprise and effects big damage on planes and airfields—Fuel dumps ignited and installations destroyed.

By Gordon Walker
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the United Nations Forces in the Southwest Pacific

GEN. DOUGLAS MacARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Aug. 16 — One of Lieut. Gen. George C. Kenney's most successful air campaigns has succeeded in practically neutralizing the massive enemy defense bases on Halmahera and at the same time has forced an opening wedge in Japan's primary defense line protecting the Philippines.

This latest series of intensive air raids which have now lasted 17 days has been as clear cut a military victory as though ground troops had overrun at will the mountainous jungles of this island in the Molluccas.

And it has left the main Japanese southwest defense line running from the Philippines to Halmahera about as strong as a massive door swinging on a rust-corroded hinge.

Caught by Surprise

The air blitz began July 28, when a large force of Mitchell liberator bombers, covered by fighters, caught the Halmahera garrisons completely by surprise and effected major damage.

Sweeping in over the Halmahera Sea, bombers dropped 80 tons of explosives on three primary airfields at Lolobata, Galela and Miti, while low-flying Mitchells strafed large numbers of Japanese troops who were caught in the open in trucks, on foot and operating engineering equipment.

Fuel dumps were ignited, airfield installations were destroyed and 30 enemy planes caught on the ground were demolished.

Fifteen enemy planes, which rose to attempt a hurried defense, were shot down and a coastal vessel was sunk in Galela Bay.

After this opening blow heavy weather hampered air operations until Aug. 7 when another big strike caught 13 enemy planes parked on Lolobata and Galela airfields.

Shipping Major Target

Heavy shipping in and around Halmahera has been a major target in almost daily raids since then. Another large-scale raid on Aug. 11 sank a 1,000-ton freighter, seriously damaged a 3,000-ton transport, damaged five coastal vessels and 28 barges and sank 10 seaplanes. Later during the day another 31 enemy planes were caught parked on Galela Airdrome and destroyed.

Whether this sudden intensification of enemy shipping toward Halmahera means the Japanese are reinforcing or withdrawing has not been disclosed. But the loss of 24 supply and transport ships in the past 10 days has not only put a new dent in the enemy's already weak shipping position, but has rendered impractical any further use of Halmaheran harbors by heavy shipping.

Even more important than shipping losses is the neutralization of the airfields which are now virtually powerless under skies dominated by Allied aircraft. With shipping and aircraft knocked out there is very little use the Japanese can make of this once major base.

MacArthur Moves Fast

The most striking aspect of the present plight of Halmahera is the inability of the Japanese to utilize it as a major barrier blocking Allied advances toward the Philippines. When General MacArthur began moving rapidly along the northern New Guinea coast last March the Japanese began frantically to build up Halmahera.

New airfields were constructed, harbor facilities extended and expanded and fresh ground personnel rushed down to man major coastal garrisons before Allied bombing range could be extended to include this area.

The Japanese didn't reckon, however, with the ability of Allied forces to advance at a rate of five miles a day and before Halmahera defenses could be fully completed the present air blitz had descended upon them.

Now the Japanese have not only lost the operational use of this base, but face the disruption of their communication lines which extended southward toward Ceram and Kai and Aroe islands.

8 Italian Provinces Added to Those With Mail Service to U. S.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (AP)—Civilian mail service between the United States and eight additional Italian provinces was resumed Aug. 15.

The service is limited temporarily to personal correspondence. No checks, drafts, securities or currency may be sent.

The provinces are Aquila, Campobasso, Chieti, Frosinone, Littoria, Pescara, Rome, and Teramo.

The Post Office Department announcement said mail service has not yet been resumed with the Province of Foggia.

Japanese Shift Tactics In All-Out Stand on Guam

By John Beaufort
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United States Naval Forces in the Pacific

WITH THE UNITED STATES FORCES ON GUAM, Aug. 14. Delayed—With more than three-quarters of the land on Guam already returned to the United States control, the third Marine and 77th Army divisions continue crowding the remainder of the Japanese defenders in the northern peak of the island.

The enemy garrison has changed from the do or die tactics of the Orote battle and is now again fighting a delaying action.

It is believed to be falling gradually back for an all-out stand.

The Marines and Army troops have left the open fields and coconut groves of central Guam and are now hacking their way through low, defense jungle.

The growth is so thick it has to be cut with machetes. When troops need to locate themselves they have to climb trees and take bearings from Mt. Tenjo or other hill positions.

The troops ran into strong opposition at Baragada Village last week.

Tanks as Pill Boxes

The Japanese have been using tanks as pill boxes along with other defensive positions such as small blockhouses capable of accommodating about 15 men. Many of these positions have been abandoned however.

Japanese resistance appears to have been considerably disorganized by our unceasing artillery fire.

One comes across mere stragglers doing a little one-man banzai business until knocked off.

While the Marines and Army are making their way toward what is expected shortly to develop into the final Guam battle, hundreds of natives are already returning to their little homes and "ranches." A common sight along the roadside rumbling with military traffic is the natives, some on foot, while others are astride patient caribou.

Many Houses Safe

Unlike native houses in the Agat area which are almost entirely demolished, those through which we have just passed—like those in the extreme south—have been little damaged. In addition to the natives reaching their homes, civil affairs officials say many thousands are in three main refugee camps.

Although the present advance is supplied over two fairly good coastal roads, the 77th a few days ago had to build seven miles of road to secure its communications.

Through heavy mud when it rains, through clouds of caking dust when it dries up, big prime movers are now keeping up a steady flow of food, water, and ammunition steadily advancing toward the front.

This May Be What Made Peter a Pumpkin Eater

KING CITY, Mo., Aug. 16 (AP)—One of Mrs. Louis Bowman's favorite fairy tales as a child concerned the story of the Prince and Princess who dined on pumpkin blossoms and lived happily ever after—.

So Mrs. Bowman decided to experiment a little. She reports that pumpkin blossoms are fine "fried and served for breakfast with thin syrup over them.

"Of course," she added, "I haven't tried eating them raw yet."

The Riviera Welcomes New 'Tourists'

The World, Briefly — *By Josephine Ripley*

Tourists are back on the French Riviera. But their sightseeing is along the muzzle of a gun. And their tour is not directed by Cook.

These new visitors have no time for interest in history. They're too busy making it—adding new fame to the old.

But at Marseille today, if one had ears to hear, he might catch faint echoes of the past.

Here, in 1792, Charles Jean Barbaroux's "600 Marseillese" began their French revolutionary march to Paris with the "War Song of the Army of the Rhine" on their lips—a song that was to live on under the name of "La Marseillaise."

The spirit of that song is still the spirit of France. It was this spirit in January, 1943, that moved 50,000 Frenchmen of the old harbor district of Marseille to defy Nazi orders to evacuate.

* * *

The patriots barricaded themselves in their homes, fought back at German tanks and artillery. Eventually they were routed out, but not before their rebellion had put the authorities to considerable trouble.

The district later was demolished to make way for anti-invasion fortifications. Later, U-boat pens were constructed there.

At Toulon, Allied landing forces may have passed over or near some $286,000,000 worth of the French Navy lying at the bottom of the harbor. Perhaps there, too, they caught a faint, tragic echo of "La Marseillaise."

For at Toulon, on Nov. 27, 1942, French Admiral Jean de la Borde gave the saddest of all commands—the command to scuttle his ships. The order came as German troops swooped down in full occupation of France to seize its last remaining prize—the Navy.

But explosion after explosion shook the harbor. They were too late. Out of 220,000 tons of warships, only 25,000 tons fell into enemy hands. A few escaped to North Africa.

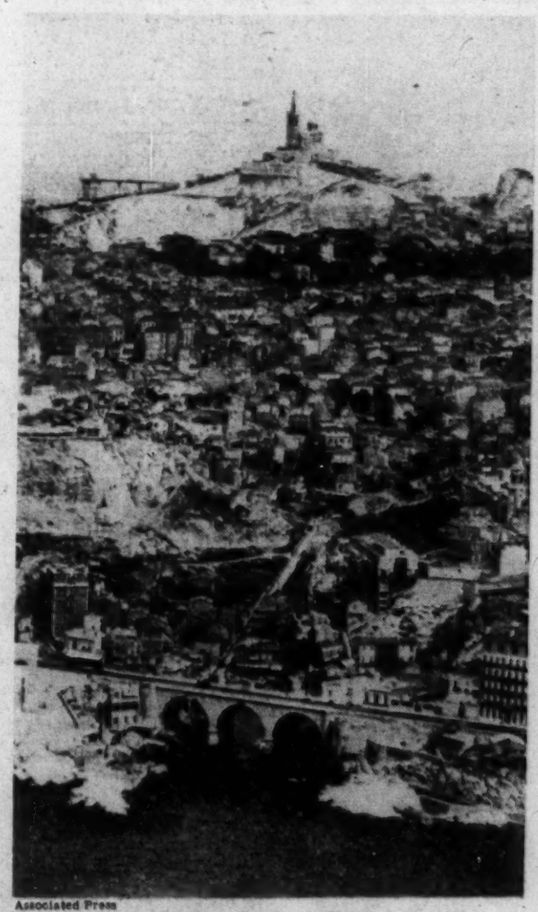
* * *

Had that part of the French Fleet fallen into Nazi possession, Allied invasions of June 6 and Aug. 15, 1944, might have been more difficult.

Invasion troops making for the Toulon shore had good cause to give thanks to those silent ships beneath them, as well as to French ships offshore adding their fire to the supporting bombardment.

Today at Cannes and Nice there is little reminder of other days. There were battles then, too. But the ammunition was flowers and confetti; the invaders, tourists and merrymakers at carnival time.

All this was hushed when Nazi visitors arrived. But somehow we think they may be leaving soon. Adieu et bonne délivrance, Messieurs!



Associated Press

Port of Marseille

The World, Briefly, appears each Wednesday

250 Heroes of Other Wars See Those of This Honored

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 16—Heroes of former wars, 250 members of the Army and Navy Legion of Valor of the United States of America, stood silently as guests of the Army as heroes of World War II received decorations for gallantry in action at ceremonies at Fort Jay, Governors Island yesterday.

On one of the few occasions when a Navy award has been given at an Army Post, Lieut. (J.G.) John Oliver Parrott, of Pasadena, Texas, received the Navy Cross for rescuing a shipmate trapped in the forward fireroom of the Destroyer Corry on Invasion Day after orders had been given to abandon ship.

Helpless as a result of gunfire from shore batteries near St. Vaast, off the coast of France, the Corry was sinking on June 6. Lieutenant Parrott went below deck to rescue a Water Tender, Third Class, who was swimming in fuel oil and water, trapped under the grating of the upper level.

"Extreme risk to his own life, Lieutenant Parrott went under the grating and pulled the enlisted man to safety," the citation read. The medal was presented to him by Capt. David C. Patterson, on behalf of Rear Admiral William Munroe, Commandant of the Third Naval District.

The Army decorations, four of which were posthumous, were made by Col. George S. Beurket, Commanding Officer of Fort Jay.

The Distinguished Service Cross was awarded posthumously to Private John S. Garger for his action in Tunisia in April, 1943 His father received it for his son, a rifleman in the infantry, who "under devastating fire and without regard to personal safety, crawled forward to a heavy machine gun position where the crew had been casualties.

"He restored the gun to action under a terrific enemy fire attack and delivered renewed fire with devastating effect on the assaulting enemy," his citation read. "His heroic action closed a gap in the lines and greatly aided in smashing the enemy's counter-attack."

More than 30 billion cubic feet of fresh air is pumped into the coal mines of America every shift.

Party Moves Eclipsed By Invasion News

Continued from Page 1

it desirable to get into the thick of the campaign.

"I am holding myself available to make speeches in the four corners of the country," Senator Truman told reporters. "I am completely at the services of the President."

While the Democratic strategists are pretty much reconciled to the fact that Senator Truman is to be the principal spokesman for the ticket, they are still pressing Mr. Roosevelt to take on a larger share of the political oratory as the campaign takes more definite shape in October.

Senator Truman would permit himself only one prediction, that the Democrats would carry his home state of Missouri, and House Minority Leader Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts permitted himself the same prediction in reverse. Mr. Martin, who has never been known to express a counter opinion, thought the outlook was increasingly good for the Republicans throughout New England.

Republican Side

On the Republican side today these developments were to the fore:

James C. Haggerty, press secretary to Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, countered the charge from Philip Pearl, spokesman for the American Federation of Labor, that the Governor was showing a slighting attitude toward labor by refusing to contribute a Labor Day statement to the A. F. of L.'s Weekly News Service.

Mr. Haggerty said the Republican nominee was adhering to an established rule in not responding to such special requests and that he would outline his general views on current labor matters in his regular Labor Day proclamation for the State of New York.

Mr. Pearl's reaction was not noticeably conciliatory. He said:

"In making this request, we were not asking a favor; we were offering one. Each year at or about this time the President of the United States makes available advance copies of his Labor Day message for release in Labor Day editions. In conformity with the A. F. of L.'s nonpartisan political policy, we thought it would be a good idea to give Governor Dewey an even break with President Roosevelt and run their messages side by side.

"We wonder how much time Mr. Dewey will be able to spare for labor, if and when he is elected President, since he finds himself too busy even as Governor to perform the courtesy of issuing a Labor Day message."

Barrier to Labor Inroad

The significance of this attitude on the part of the A. F. of L. spokesman would seem to go beyond the mere incident of Mr. Dewey not preparing the requested statement. It indicates more pronounced hostility to the G. O. P. nominee than might be expected to stem from the technically nonpartisan position of the A. F. of L. leadership, and since Mr. Dewey was counted on to draw more votes from the A. F. of L. than from the C. I. O. this development may foreshadow a new barrier against his making much inroad on the labor vote.

At the same time the A. F. of L. News Service poured criticism on the states' rights program adopted by the Republican Governors at St. Louis and on the opposition of Republican Senators to the Murray-Kilgore unemployment compensation bill.

"Out of this confab (the St. Louis G. O. P. conference) lasting two or more days, came the decision to make the Republican Party the champion of states' rights," Mr. Pearl said.

"Ever since the days of slavery, states' rights has been the cover for opposition to progress in America. It is a moth-eaten, desiccated and hypocritical device for the perpetuation of ugly prejudices, for the division of our nation into 48 hostile camps, for the protection of do-nothingism."

Mr. Pearl held that in the past the Republican Party fought states' rights, and the fact that the party "can come up with nothing better to offer the American people now than a return to states' rights must be disappointing to its liberal supporters."

Kentucky Support

FRANKFORT, Ky., Aug. 16 (AP)—Gov. Simeon Willis said yesterday that he expected to deliver a series of talks in behalf of the presidential campaign of Thomas E. Dewey.

The Governor said he, along with the other 24 Republican chief executives, agreed at the recent St. Louis conference to appear for Mr. Dewey wherever the Republican National Committee recommends.

Printers' A. F. of L. Return Is Pronounced Completed

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (AP)—William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, has announced that the International Typographical Union has completed the process of re-affiliation with the A. F. of L., after a four-year absence.

The printers paid per capita tax for August on 64,000 members. The Union was paying on an average of 79,200 members at the time it was suspended, in 1939, for refusal to pay a special assessment, levied for the purpose of combating the old Congress of Industrial Organizations, then called Committee for Industrial Organizations. The special assessment since has been discontinued.

G. I.'s Use 'Petrol', But Drive 'Trucks'

By the Associated Press

Washington, Aug. 16

G. I. truck drivers have been in the European theater so long, says the head of Army transportation there, that they almost unconsciously ask for "petrol" instead of gasoline.

A report from Maj. Gen. Frank S. Ross adds that filling station workers may be startled one of these days when a former soldier asks to have his "windscreen" cleaned.

But, the General said, American drivers are sticking to "truck" instead of the British "lorry" and to "hood" instead of the British "bonnet."

OPA to Press Suits Against Rent Gougers

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration said today it plans to make "extensive use" of its new authority to initiate suits in civil courts to recover treble damages from violators of rent regulations.

The Stabilization Extension Act passed recently by Congress authorized the OPA to bring such suits against landlords who charge rents in excess of the area ceiling, provided tenants fail to file within 30 days after the overcharge.

In approving treble damage rent suits "Congress . . . clearly indicated its desire to strengthen enforcement of rent control," the OPA said in announcing that instructions concerning the new authority had been sent to its field offices.

Before revision of the act, the OPA had the right in such cases only to file an injunction, or enter a criminal prosecution if the violation was willful.

The new law permits suits for three times the amount of the overcharge or $50, whichever is greater. It provides, however, that if the violation was not willful or not the result of failure to take practicable precautions against overcharge, the recoverable amount is $25 or the overcharge, whichever is greater.

Women Want Action on Equal Rights

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16—Encouraged by the inclusion of the equal rights amendment in both the Republican and Democratic Party platform, women from 10 national organizations converged on the House to urge completion of a discharge petition to get the amendment to the floor.

The petition was introduced last fall by Representative Pat Cannon (D) of Florida, after the House Judiciary Committee had failed by three votes to report the amendment favorably to the House. About one third of the necessary names have been signed to the discharge request thus far.

"Signers day" was described by Miss Alice Paul, Chairman of the National Woman's Party, as the first step in a concentrated campaign to get the amendment approved by this Congress.

Twenty-one states were represented by the women who went to the Capitol today, led by Mrs. Robert Walter of Baltimore, retired actress and playwright and lobby chairman of the Woman's Party.

The amendment is now on the Senate calendar, giving hope to the General Federation of Women's Clubs, and other sponsors that it will pass within the next couple of months.

Hull to Post Leaders On Four-Power Talks

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (AP)—Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, intends to maintain closest touch with key members of Congress, particularly Senate Foreign Relations committeemen, during the four-power talks here next week on world peace organization.

While American ideas to be laid down during the meeting already have been presented to Senate and House committee members, Mr. Hull, Associates said, feels that the full confidence of the legislators must be maintained and believes the way to do that is to keep them uninformed of developments.

Thus it appeared certain that Congressional leaders would be advised periodically of any changes in details of the post-war-organization plans—changes which may have to be made to gain agreement among the United States, Britain, Russia and, eventually, China.

Senate Votes to Lift Ban On Army-Navy Literature

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—The Senate, voting to give American troops full access to political news, speedily passed today amendments modifying the anti-propaganda provisions of the soldier voting law under which the Army and Navy have banned numerous books and magazines and some newspapers.

Senate approval of the modifying amendments came shortly after they had been recommended unanimously by the Elections Committee.

Senator Theodore F. Green (D) of Rhode Island, Elections Committee Chairman, said the revisions would permit the sale at Army and Navy stores of any newspaper, magazine or book in general circulation in the United States—subject only to the limits of available transportation.

Some had been banned under the existing law on the ground that they contained material calculated to affect the outcome of the November election. The Armed Services had interpreted the Act to prevent their sales at Army or Navy stores, although they could be purchased outside military establishments and delivered to troops through the mails.

The amendments sponsored by Senators Green and Scott W. Lucas (D) of Illinois were approved by a voice vote and now go to the House.

They had been agreed upon at a conference of Senator Green, Senator Robert A. Taft (R.) of Ohio, sponsor of the original anti-propaganda section of the Soldier Vote Act, and Army and Navy representatives.

Senator Green said the proposed revisions also would allow the broadcasting of political speeches to overseas troops, and require that candidates and parties be allowed equal time.

After the Senate action Senator Taft read a statement in which he said he gladly joined in drafting the amendments although in his opinion they would not have been necessary had the War Department placed a "reasonable" interpretation upon the original Act.

"Some time must elapse before the amendment can pass the House," Senator Taft said. "In the meantime, I call upon the Secretary of War to see that the War Department and its morale division adopts a reasonable interpretation of the existing law."

He added that the only purpose of the original Act was to prevent Government agencies themselves from flooding servicemen with partisan political material at public expense.

Taft Hits 'Politics' In War Department

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (AP)—Senator Robert A. Taft (D) of Ohio said today the War Department had created "a get-out-the-vote organization that would be the envy of any political organization in the country" in its instructions to officers on carrying out provisions of the Soldier Voting Law.

The instructions, Senator Taft said, direct that company or unit voting officers be appointed to "assist" personally troops in obtaining federal or state ballot for the November election by supplying information and ballot application forms.

"They do say in the instructions that 'no soldier shall be ordered to vote or marched to the voting place,' but it seems to me this business of personal solicitation is going a little to far," Senator Taft said. "Full instructions posted where soldiers could see them would be proper."

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Suits Follow Natural Line This Season

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Fashion Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

How will that "larger look" in hats affect the appearance of suits this fall? Not very drastically at first, seems to be the consensus of opinion among designers, because it remains to be seen how deeply the desire for this new look of rather overpowering elegance in hats, which flourished at the turn of the century, will entrench itself in the public mind.

To some it seems a first step backward in entangling and enmeshing women again in heavy impedimenta which they have thrown off. And the question arises, will American women be snared again and become involved in yardage, even though it begins mildly with hats?

Nazi Influence Avoided

Other designers object to the general impression that this heaviness in millinery stemmed mainly from Nazi-controlled Paris. This denudes the fashion of any likelihood of either charm or success, for them.

Nevertheless, the fashion has broken, and will have to be reckoned with, though the silhouette of suits for fall seems generally free from its implications.

Predictions are that the first angle to feel the impact of the large hat will be the shoulder, which will become proportionately narrower and follow more normal lines. This, however, so far as suits are concerned, remains still in the realm of prediction. Suits continue to show broad, well-padded shoulders, have peplums, tunics, and belted waistlines and follow, as well, the lines of the familiar tailored classic, narrow as L-85 itself.

Whatever the silhouette, however, good suits begin with line, and good lines base their structure on bones—not flesh. This is something to bear in mind when it comes to looking at yourself in suits," counsels Miriam Morgan, New York designer, and daughter of a famous London designer, who maintains in her work that respect for clean line and impeccable detail so notable in British tailored clothes.

"Figure protuberances can be handled and made to disappear with clever draping, but to achieve correct lines in a suit—keep your eye on bones. In cutting any garment, seams must be related to the joints," Miss Morgan cautioned, "if the garment is to have proper movement. If, for example, you put your elbow fullness too high, or too low, it doesn't matter how loose the sleeve is, it still won:t feel comfortable when you move your arm. Joints and bones are the basic secrets of truly correct tailoring, of fluid line and movement.

Watch Structural Lines

If you expect your next suit to give you this satisfaction, this easy fluid grace of movement, you will want to see that structural lines are correctly handled, for as Miss Morgan affirms, "this joint and bone basis is too often overlooked."

Tweeds, gabardines, and fine woolens cater to the classic types of suit, with contours ranging from uncompromisingly hard lines to those gently feminine—slim, soft, subtle. The dressmaker suit grows increasingly popular as if to offset the stereotyped formality of uniforms. In these the soft waistline continues in the jackets, more than a little exaggerated in the tunic type which by increasing its own bulk decreases with sleight-of-hand the girth of any woman's waist.

The "little longer" jacket—hip length—is the pet of a number of top designers. It is handled both in softly detailed suits and those that are more sharply classical. Gray menswear flannel in this type of suit finds itself bidding gaily for color accessories. Often, too, it is made with the sleeveless cardigan jacket which sets off nicely accessories in black, navy, red, green or ginger—more colors than a single fabric can usually background adequately. In these suit skirts, note the number of trouser-pleated models—slickly pressed as the Colonel's own—but getting ahead of his by being stitched. How smartly such a skirt swings, with the air of a kilt—particularly if it be belted by Phelps and set off with a stiffly ornamented leather pouch bag.

Use Collarless Necklines

Collarless necklines—round and V—afford opportunity for a variety of ascots or fur scarfs, and for interesting self-trimmed details. Petal finishes and other curving motifs in both neckline and pocket finishes are gracious. A heather pink tweed suit illustrates this use of self-trim, as well as fabric contrast, for it is worn with a wool jersey blouse of identical color. A turban matches the fabric of the blouse, and gloves pick up the material of the suit. This fashion for wool jersey blouses of the same color as the tweed suit, or emphasizing a single color in a tweed suit of mixed colors proves very practical.

Restaurant and theater suits appear importantly in many attractive designs, presaging a lively winter. Some are mildly gay. Others go all out for a festive career. A black wool suit with slim, tight-fitting waist, goes frivolous on itself with a long collar of glinting bronze sequins, set off in scalloped detail. A substantial suit of dark purple wool lights up when worn with a blouse of pale blue moiré which flares in bias ruffles about the deep open square neckline of the suit.

Black broadcloth moves with Edwardian dignity through the suit scene, accompanied by fine pearl dog collars. But black satin—glossy, catching every flick of light and flinging it back with its own kind of wicked dignity—is fashion's pet.

Sometimes you see rich, stiff jacquards, reminiscent of the Medici beauties of Florence, with tiny motifs imprinted on gorgeous colored backgrounds—silver on shell pink, black on cerulean blue, dashes of gold on lime; again they take to the rich warm reds, to the henna, purple and bronze shades of autumn, and register their importance in coin dots. Jackets of these suits are fitted with pert peplums, but just as often short, flared, and boxy as to back—sometimes quilted.

But behind all this frou-frou and behind the classic tailor's dream—keep your eye on contour, if you would have your suit function faultlessly. And if you decide on being among the season's "firsts," you will probably cast discretion and hesitancy to the winds, and top your suit with an "overstuffed" hat!

Elliot Clarke, Inc.; Larry Gordon

Careful line and soft detail distinguish the fall suits. Above (left to right)—Contrasting John Walther woolen plaid topcoat with suit of beige tweed. The coat is three-fourths length, with boxy cut. Ben Reig original perfect dinner and theater suit made bolero style in black wool, with pale satin for lining of bolero and matching paillette-trimmed blouse. From Lord & Taylor. Two-piece wool dress simulating dressmaker suit uses rich plum color, with banding and cuffs of beige. From De Pinna. Left — Fine gabardine suit in luscious fall colors has T-square shoulders, a casual collar, and the new peplum below fitted waist line. From B. Altman & Co.

Timely Tips On Trends

By Ann Cox
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The lumber jacket is more than a jacket this season. It is an influence. Running right through the fashion picture, it begins in sportswear as a jacket of a two-piece dress. It is seen as a two-piece suit, or as a separate jacket to be matched or contrasted with a straight skirt. Here it is usually in checks or stripes, or contrasted with fabrics in plain colors.

* * *

Next we find its almost universally becoming lines in a classic shirtmaker-type dress developed in a soft, lightweight fabric in one of the rich new fall colors, or in a monotone. Long sleeves are gathered into close fitting cuffs, shoulders are broad, and the neckline can be buttoned high or left open.

* * *

It appears again as the fur top of a fur-trimmed cloth coat, the blouse drawn in at the waistline and buttoned trimly. Or the coat is developed entirely of cloth, with or without touches of fur. Not content with this wide range, the lumber jacket also is used as a jacket worn with slacks. Here it is cut quite full.

* * *

While it is not new, one reason for the development of this fashion is the easy and becoming line it gives to the lowered waistline for fall, 1944. If you wish freedom of action, try this line. You can reach, bend, stretch, or stoop with the assurance that your belt holds securely in place because extra fullness above the waistline allows for this freedom. Another reason for this fashion is that it provides harmonious balance for new straight skirts.

Does Jar-at-a-Time Canning

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A friend of ours who found herself in a tiny kitchenette in the city, after being on a farm where fruit was plentiful, has devised a simple scheme for canning her small quota. As storage space and time to can is as comparatively scarce as city fruit, she limits herself to a dozen pints of her favorite fruits.

When she comes home from work in the evening she brings enough fruit for her dessert and the left-over is used for filling a pint jar. She has a bowl that when filled exactly with raw fruit makes just enough to fill the glass jar.

She uses the old fashioned "open kettle" method of canning the fruit as it is impractical in the kitchenette to use elaborate equipment. While the fruit cooks, a single glass jar and sealing cap are also boiling so as to be sterilized and ready for the fruit. A folded clean cloth is placed under the jar while it is heating and also when it is filled. A silver tablespoon in the jar helps chase away air-bubbles and prevent the boiling fruit from cracking the glass. (Only glass jars specifically designed for canning are used.)

By this quick, simple one-jar-at-a-time method my friend has put away a winter supply of cherries, plums, peaches, apricots and pears. Sometimes less perfect fruit is made into "jams" or "butter."

The absolutely tight seal and cool storage space insure her fruit's keeping perfectly for winter use. And she takes no more time to "can fruit" than to cook a dessert or pack next day's lunch-box!

Friendly Regard for Different Dwellings Makes Homes of Houses Everywhere

By Aline Powers Fisher
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I meet such interesting houses in my nomadic life. Neat little houses, wearing pointed peaks. Picturesque houses, sprawling in the sun. Sober houses; gallant houses, and gay laughing ones. Moving into them is romance and adventure and pure delight. If they could but speak—or if we could understand what they say—I am sure they would thank us for making them throb with warmth and light and happy living. For homes are not made of the materials that go into their building. They are made of the hearts of those who live in them.

Barren Beginning

Unfortunately, I did not know this when we moved into the forlorn, weather-beaten house on an army post in the early '20's. It was on a gray, gray day—as bleak as the house itself—that I first saw it. My inner wails took the form of an outer silence. There it stood starkly alone. No sheltering tree gave it grace, no shrubs hid its bareness. Nothing was there to shield it from the fierce Texas wind playing havoc with the rickety doors and windows.

Inside, the dingy furniture was weighted with dust. The barren hall had long since given up living, and the wood stove in the kitchen was filled with tin cans and rubbish of ancient vintage. It was a week before the place was decently clean. And even then, it seemed too great a challenge to bring out a semblance of beauty and comfort from the crude material at hand. In the stillness of the night, I lay awake wondering what could be done. And in those hours of quiet thought I realized that adjustment first comes from within oneself; that happiness must be earned.

Love and Tending Pays

Armed with this strengthening assurance, I began to haunt the shops. At the Five and Ten I found some yellow curtains that caught the gold of the morning sun and deposited it on the unexpectedly good floor. A Paisley shawl of former splendor, ferreted out of a Mexican secondhand store, hid a dispirited wall. At night, the soft flicker of candlelight endowed the bruised and weary furniture with a kind of dignity, and I became quite enamoured of the transformation taking place. In the finished product, the joy of accomplishment was mine and I felt as though I had stumbled on an old and precious secret, making easy the acceptance of this harsh new world in exchange for my dear, familiar, comfortable one. Nothing, I now knew, was impervious to love and tending.

Our brief stay in the stately Washington mansion overlooking Rock Creek Park was a heady perfume—I can smell it yet—the fragrance of beauty mingling with the aroma of gracious living.

The people who owned the house decided suddenly to go away for the summer, and, for a mere pittance, offered us its cool comfort. Their departure could hardly have been more timely, for the weather was unbelievably hot, and so were we. We named our new home Green Pastures.

It was located on a half-hill, with trees forming an arched canopy overhead. It was something I could not forget. The living room with its Eighteenth Century pine panelling and recessed bookcases; with its parchment ceiling and soft carpet The spacious dining room with its scenic wallpaper and the corner cupboard with its miniature figurines, and its soft lighting. But the real enchantment lay in its severe remoteness from urban tumult. In the gentle moonlight, the world lost its solid quality and became a silver dream. We drank the cup of beauty to the full.

Much to Appreciate

In the years that followed, I became acquainted with a slightly bewildering succession of houses, and each one is etched in my heart with photographic clarity. There was the demure salt-box cottage—one of the charming dwellings of poetry and song—set down in a quaint New England village and partly hidden by hollyhocks, which gave their tall loveliness unsparingly. There was the dark gray house that looked lonely and unloved. And again, the sturdy mountain house, where I breathed deep breaths of hill sweetness and learned to recognize the chiseled perfection of galax leaves. There were other houses that run through memory like a poignant melody, and every one gave back all I put in it, and more.

But along with my staunch loyalty to the buildings that have housed me is a deep preference for one of them. I recall as tenderly as if it were an apple blossom the modesty of its approach and its rooms, with their creamy walls, washed in the cool morning light, and redolent with violets. It was my dream house.

Beauty All Around

From the garden one could see the sunset slashing the night sky with brilliant colors—bright pink, new gold, flaming scarlet—before sinking humbly into the soft grays of twilight. But externals, like the sunset, paled before the sustained shining within. Here was a house shared, not possessed, a pulsating symbol of selfless giving; a place that dispensed wisely and lovingly a special kind of benevolence to everyone who came to its doors. Here, inside its portals, was the whole timeless glossary of living, small-scaled.

And somehow, I wonder whether that is not what every house is meant to be—a treasury of love, with all home in it.

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Today's sales (est.)	700,000
Previous day's sales	784,050
1944 volume to date	170,600,160
1943 volume to date	205,472,528

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Tuesday	54.8	Prev day	54.9
Month ago	55.3	Year ago	50.2
1944 high	56.4	1944 low	49.5

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	3	62½	62½	62½	+ ¾
ACF-Brill Motor	37	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
Adams Exp .15e	18	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
Adams-Millis ⅗e	2	31	31	31	— ⅛
Addressog-Mult 1	1	221¼	221¼	221¼	— ¾
Air Reduction 1a	6	40⅜	40	40⅜	+ ⅛
Alaska Juneau	8	7⅛	7	7⅛	
Alleghany Corp	16	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛
Alleghany pf	25	31½	30¾	31½	+ ¼
Alleghany pr	2	52½	52	52½	
Alleg pr pf	7	27¼	27⅛	27¼	+ ⅛
Alleg L Sil 1.05e	7	14	13½	14	+ ⅛
Allen Indust ⅗g	1	148¼	148¼	148¼	+ ¾
Al Chem & Dye 6	1			148¼	+ ¾
Allied Mills 2e	10	29½	29⅜	29¾	+ ⅜
Allied Strs 1	11	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	
Allied Strs pf 5	1	101¾	101¾	101¾	+ ⅛
Allis Ch Mfg ⅗e	7	38	37⅞	38	+ ⅛
Alpha P Com ⅗e	4	22	21¾	22	+ ⅛
Amal Leather	11	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
Am Airlines 1½g	3	76	75½	76	+ ¼
Amerada Pet 3	3	103½	103	103	— ¾
Am Bank Note .80	2	21⅜	21½	21½	
Am Brase Sh ⅗e	4	44¾	44½	44¾	
Am Cable & Rad	294	13⅝	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
Am Can 3	1	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	+ ⅛
Am Can pf 7	20	176¾	176¾	176¾	— 1
Am Car & F 2½e	9	40⅝	39⅞	40¼	+ ⅛
Am C & F pf 5½e	1	80½	80½	80½	+ ⅛
Am Chain & C 2	2	26¾	26½	26¾	+ ⅛
Am Chicle 4a	30	116¾	116¼	116¾	— ⅛
Am Colortype .30e	10	14½	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
Am Crystal Sugar	10	17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅛
Am Crys S pf 6	40	103½	103½	103½	
Am Distil	6	5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅛
Am Encaus Tilling	24	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
Am Export L 2	1	26	26	26	
Am & For Pow	4	9⅜	93	93¼	+ ⅜
Am&FPS7pf5¼k	4	85	85	85	+ 1¼
Am&FPSepf 4½k	4	21½	21⅜	21½	
Am&FP 2pf	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
Am Hide & Leath	32	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
Am Home Pr 2.40	14	71⅞	71⅜	71⅞	+ ⅛
Am Ice	1	72	72	72	+ ⅛
Am Ice pf 13⅓e	2	81½	81½	81½	
Am Internat .20e	2	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
Am Locomotive ⅗e	92	19¾	19	19¾	+ ⅛
Am Locom pf 7	2	93½	92	93½	+ ¾
Am M&Fdy .80	6	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
Am M&Met ⅓e	6	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
Am Metal ⅗e	1	23	23	23	+ ⅛
AmNewsCo 1.80 †	10	37¼	37¼	37¼	+ ¼
Am Pow & Lt	15	3⅛	3	3⅛	
Am P&L S6 pf	12	52¼	51⅝	52¼	+ ⅜
Am P&L S5 pf	3	47¼	46⅞	47¼	+ ⅜
Am Rad&St S .50r	235	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	+ ⅛
Am R Mill .60e	20	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
Am R Mpf 4½g	110	73¼	73	73⅛	— ⅛
Am Seating	2	16½	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
Am Sh Bldg 2e	120	29¾	29¾	29¾	
Am Smelt & R 2	12	40⅜	40	40⅜	+ ⅛
Am Smelt&Ref †	40	157	157	157	
Am Smelt Sec 2	13	25	24¾	25	+ ⅛
Am Stl Fdrs 2	6	47¼	47¼	47¼	+ ⅛
Am Sug Ref 2e	1	27½	27½	27½	— ⅛
Am Sum Tob 1e	1	23½	23½	23½	
Am Stove .90e	21	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	+ ⅛
Am Tel & Tel 9	71		71	71	
Am Tobacco 3a	7	72	71¾	72	
Am Tob B 3a	1	148	148	148	
Am Tob pf 6 †	13	13	13	13	
Am Type Fdrs ⅓e	4	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
Am Viscose 1⅓e	35	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
Am Wat Wks	18	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
Am Woolen	4	93½	93	93½	+ ⅛
Am Wool pf 8k	25	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
A Zinc L & S	62	26½	26⅛	26½	+ ⅛
AnacondaCop 1⅓e	62	31¼	31¼	31¼	+ ⅛
AnacnW&C 1⅓e †	60	31¼	31¼	31¼	+ ⅛
Arch-Dan-M 2e	2	52	51	52	+ ⅛
Armour & Co	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
Armour pr pf 6k	3	91	90⅝	91	+ ⅛
ArmstrongCork⅓e	8	44	42⅞	44	+ 1
Asso DryGoods 1e	13	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	
Asso D Gds1pf6	110	105	104¾	105	+ ⅛
Asso D Gd 2 pf 7	30	101½	101½	101½	+ ⅛
Asso Inv pf 5	80	105½	105½	105½	
Atch T&SF 4½e	18	66⅞	66⅜	66⅝	+ ⅜
Atch T & S pf 5	3	95	94⅞	95	
Atl Coast L 1½e	6	39⅞	39⅛	39⅛	+ ⅛
Atl Refining 1e	19		31⅝	32⅛	+ ⅛
Atl Ref pf 4	20	112¾	112¾	112¾	
Atlas Corp ⅓e	1	14½	14⅛	14½	
AtlasPowd 2½e	120	58¼	57½	57½	— ⅛
Aviation Corp .10e	134	5⅛	4⅞	5	+ ⅛

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Baldwin Loco war	175	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio	25	9	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	19	16⅞	16½	16¾	+ ⅛
Bangor & Ar	2	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅛
Barker Bros ⅓e	1	17	17	17	
Barnsdall Oil .60	10	16¾	16⅜	16⅝	+ ⅛
Bath Ir Wks 3e	10	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
Beech Aircr 1g	2	97⅛	97	97⅛	+ ⅛
Bell Aircr 1e	4	111½	111¼	111½	+ ⅛
Beech Creek 2	1	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
Bendix Aviat 1½e	9	41	40½	41	+ ⅛
Beneo Ind Ln .60e	6	19⅛	19	19	+ ⅛
Best Foods 1e	4	62⅛	61⅞	62½	+ 1
Beth Steel 4½ pf	19	121½	121	121½	+ ⅛
Bigelow-Sanf 1½e	1	48¼	48⅛	48⅛	+ ⅛
Black&Deck 1.60a	3	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	+ ⅛
Blaw-Knox .30e	8	10¼	9⅞	10¼	+ ⅛
Bloom dale 6.75e†	20	17¼	17¼	17½	
Boeing Airplane 1e	7	14¼	14¼	14¾	— ⅛
BohmAl&Br 1½e	2	50	50	50	+ ⅛
Bon Ami A 4	10	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	
Borden Co 1.20e	24	33	32¼	33	+ ⅜
Borg-Warner 1.60	6	39¼	39	39¼	+ 1
BowerBBear 1½e	2	41¼	41¼	41¼	
BrandR Airw .60	61	19⅜	19¼	19½	+ ⅛
Bridgeport Br 1	16	12	11½	12	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg 2	14	38	37⅝	38	+ ⅛
Briggs & Strat 3	2	46¾	46¾	46¾	— ⅛
Bklyn Un Gas ⅓e	4	21⅛	21	21	— ⅛
Buc yrus-Erie .30e	10	10¾	10½	10¾	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg	108	11⅜	11	11⅜	+3
Budd Mfg pf	20	198	198	198	
Budd Mfg5.5pf5	300	70¼	69¾	69¾	
Budd Wheel 1⅓e	15	10½	10¼	10½	
BuffaloForge1.35e	1	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	
BurnAddMach .55e	11	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
Burl Mills 1.20e	2	22	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
Bush Term 1⅓e	12	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
Butler Bros .45e	8	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
Butler Br pf 2½a	1	30½	30½	30½	+ ⅛
Butte C & Z 1.40	4	31⅜	31⅛	31⅜	
Byers AM Co ⅓e	17	15⅞	14½	15⅜	+ ⅛
Byers AM pf 7	50	82	81	81	— 1¼
Byron Jackson ⅓e	2	22½	22¼	22½	+ ⅛

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Calif Pack 1½g	2	29¼	29⅛	29¼	+ ⅛
Callahan Z-Lead	6	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Calumet&Hec .40e	2	6¾	6¼	6¾	
Campbell Wy ⅓e	1	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	+ ⅛
Can DryGAle ⅓e	6	29⅞	29¼	29¾	+ ⅛
Canad Pacific ⅓e	74	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛
Cannon Mills 2	2	49	49	50	
Cap Adm pf 3 †	30	50	50	50	
Carc & C 0.5	200	111¼	111½	111½	+ ⅛
CarpenterStl 1⅓e	1	31¼	31¼	31½	+ ⅛
Carriers&Gen .20	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Case JI Co ⅓e	2	36⅛	36¼	36½	
Caterpil Tractor 2	8	50¼	50	50¼	+ ⅛
Celanese Co 1.35†	8	35⅜	34¾	35⅛	+ ⅛
Celanese 1stpf4½	5	102½	101¾	102½	+ ⅛
Celotex Corp 1½	10	14¾	14½	14¾	+ ⅛
Celotex Cp pf 1	1520	18½	18	18½	+ ⅛
Cent Aguirre 2½	3	22	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
Cent Foundry	3	4⅛	4¼	4⅛	
Cent Foundry pf	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Cent R R N J	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
CenturyRibM .10e	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
Cerro de Pas 2½e	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	— ⅛
Certain-teed Prod	70	6½	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛
Certain-teed pf	1350	102⅞	100	101	
Champ Pap&F 1½e	5	27¼	27⅛	27¼	+ ⅛
Champ P&F pf6	30	112	112	112	
Chic Corp Ve .80	3	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
Chic & Ohio 3	13	47⅛	46⅞	47¼	+ ⅛
Chi & E Ill 1½g	4	7	7	7	
Chi & E Ill A 1e	3	15¼	15¼	15¾	— ⅛
Chi Grt West	2	6	6	6	— ⅛
Chi Grt Wpf 1⅞k	1	23	23	23	— ⅛
Chi Mail Or .30e	3	17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅛
Chi No West	21	25⅞	25¼	25⅞	+ ⅛
Ch&NW pf .15e	18	62⅞	62¼	62⅞	+a⅞
Chi Pneu Tool 2	2	19½	19¼	19½	+ ⅛
Childs Co	5	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
Chrysler Corp 1½e	7	93	92	93	+1¼
City Invest	4	93½	93¼	93½	— ⅛
City Stores	4	46½	45¼	45½	—1½
Clark Equip 1½e	15	114	114	114	
Cle E I pf 4½ †	10	114	114	114	+ ⅛
ClimaxMolyb1.20a	4	33¼	32⅞	33¼	+ ⅛
Cluet Peab 1e	3	367⅛	363¼	367⅛	
Coca-Cola 3a	3	136	135¼	136	+1
Colgate-Palm ⅓e	5	29	28⅞	29	
Colgate-Ppf4¼k †	70	108	108	108	+ ⅛
Collins & Aik ⅓e	1	34¾	34¼	34¾	+ ⅛
Col Fuel & Iron 1	1	19	19	19	— ⅛
Col & South †	60	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
Col & South 1pf †	80	31⅞	31½	31⅞	+ ⅛
ColBrCassA 1.20e	11	17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅛
Comm G&E .10e	16	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
Col G&E 6 pf 6	2	83	82½	83	+ ⅞
Comi Credit 2	4	41⅝	41½	41⅝	
Comi Inv Tr 2.40	9	47⅞	47½	47¾	+ ⅛
Comi Solvents .30e	12	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+⅛
Com Ed 1.40	22	28	27½	28	

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Comw'lth&South	49	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
Com & So pf 2½ak	2	85⅛	85⅛	85⅞	
Conde Nast ⅓e	3	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
Congoleum-Nairn 1	6	27⅜	27⅛	27⅜	+ ⅛
Cons Copper .20g	17	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	23	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
Cons Edis pf 5	5	106⅞	106½	106⅞	— ⅛
Cons Film Ind	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Cons Film pf ½ak	3	24⅞	24⅛	24⅞	+ ⅛
Cons Laund .60e	2	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
Cons Nat Gas 1a	8	32	31⅞	32	+ ⅛
Cons Vultee 1¼e	8	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	
Cons Vul pf 1¾k	1	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
ConsumP pf4½k †	30	108	108	108	
Container Corp ⅓e	2	25½	25⅛	25⅜	+ ⅛
Cont Bak ⅓e	8	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
Cont Diam F .30e	1	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
Cont Ins 1.60a	1	46	46	46	— ⅛
Cont Motors .30e	19	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Cont Oil Del .60e	6	29⅞	29½	29½	— ⅛
Cont Steel ⅓e	2	30	30	30	+ ⅛
Copper-Bess ⅓e	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
Copper Bess pf3 †	20	44	43¾	43¾	— ⅛
CopperweldSt .80	4	12¼	12	12¼	+ ⅛
CorkwdSt pf2½ †	20	50¾	50¾	50¾	—1¼
Corn Exch 2.40 †	10	49	49	49	— ⅛
Corn Prod 2.60	2	60¼	60¼	60¼	
Corn Prod pf 7 †	10	178½	178½	178½	— ⅛
Cornell-D E .40e	10	22¾	22	22¾	+ ⅛
Coty Inc .15e	6	6¾	6½	6½	+ ⅛
Cov Interna †	96	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
Crane Co 1	8	26	25⅞	26	
Crane Co pf 5 †	6	109½	109½	109½	+ ½
Cream of Wh 1½	3	22¼	22	22¼	+ ⅛
Crosley Corp 1.40a	3	22¼	22	22¼	+ ⅛
Crown Cork ⅓e	8	37¾	37½	37¾	+ ⅛
Crown Zeller 1	6	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	+ ⅛
Crown Zel pf 5 †	230	102¼	102	102	
Crucible Steel 3g	3	34½	34¼	34½	+ ⅛
Crucible Stl pf 5	2	79	79	79	+ ⅛
Cuba R R pf	298	24½	24	24½	+ ⅛
Cuban-A Sug .40g	2	16¼	16	16¼	
Cunee Press 1½g	2	26⅜	26½	26⅜	+ ⅛
Curtis Publishing	211	10	9¼	10	+ ⅛
Curtis Pub pf5g †	10	126	126	126	+2¾
Curtis Pub pr pf3a	3	52½	52	52	+ ⅛
Curtis-Wright ⅓g	20	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
Curtis-Wr A 1e	1	17	17	17	— ⅛

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Davison Chem 1e	6	14¼	14⅛	14¼	
Davt P&Lpf4½k †	30	113	113	113	
Decca Record 1.20	9	30⅜	30⅛	30⅜	+ ⅛
Deere & Co 1e	9	42⅛	42¼	42½	+ ⅛
Deere & Co pf1.40	7	34¾	34½	34⅝	— ⅛
Del & Hudson	11	35⅞	34½	35¼	+ ⅛
Del Lack & West	6	8	7⅞	8	
Detroit Edi .90e	2	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
Devoe&Ray A 1 †	110	37⅜	37½	37½	— ⅛
Diam Match 1½g	4	32½	32¼	32¼	— ⅛
Diam Match pf1½g	3	40½	40½	40½	— ⅛
Diam T Motor 1	2	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
Dist Cp-Sg h2.22	13	32¾	32½	32¾	+ ⅛
Dixie C A 2½ †	10	47½	47½	47½	— ⅛
Dome Mines h1.60	1	24¾	24½	24½	
Dow Chem pf 4	3	110	110	110	
Douglas Airc Sg	1	54	54	54	+ ½
Dunhill Int	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Duplan Corp .40e	1	16	16	16	
du Pont de N 2½e	9	156¼	154¾	156¼	

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Eagle Pich L .45e	37	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
Eastern Air L	7	39¾	38⅜	39¼	+ ⅛
Eastman Kodak 5	1	163½	163½	163½	+1
Eaton Mfg 3	8	47¼	47¼	47¼	
El Auto-Lite 1e	2	47¾	44¾	45¼	+ ½
Electric Boat ⅓e	13	45¼	44¾	45¼	+ ½
El&Mus Ind .08e	13	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
El Power & Lt	6	47⅞	47⅜	47⅞	+ ⅛
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	17	5⅛	5	5	
El Storage Bat 2	2	91¼	91¼	91¼	+ ⅛
El Paso N G 2.40	2	44¼	43¾	44¼	+ ⅛
Endicott-John 3	2	67	65¾	65¾	+ ⅛
Endic-John pf 4 †	20	105⅞	105¾	105¾	— ⅛
Eng Pub Service	28	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
Eng PS $5 pf5 †	10	100	100	100	+ ⅛
Ecuit Off Bldg	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
Erie R R 1⅓e	1	11½	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
Erie R R pf A 5	33	11¾	11¼	11⅝	+ ⅛
Erie R R pf A 5	2	58	57½	58	+ ⅛
EurekaVCleaner⅓e	19	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
Evans Prod ⅓e	6	14	13½	14	+ ⅛
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	10	38¼	38	38¼	+ ⅛
Exchange Buf .35e	2	4	3⅞	4	

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Fairbanks Morse 1a	7	40	40	40	
Fajardo Sugar 2	3	26	25¾	26	
Farns Tel & Rad	7	13¼	13	13¼	— ⅛
Fed Lt & Trac 1	1	17	17	17	— ⅛
Fed Mng & S 1e	2	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ⅛
Fed MotTruck .40	18	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Federat D Strs1½	3	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
Ferro Enam ⅓e	21	26	24½	26	
Fid P Ins 1.60a	6	49¾	49¼	49¾	+ ⅛
Firestone 1⅓e	8	48⅞	48¼	48¾	+ ⅛
First Nat Strs 2½	1	42	42	42	— ⅛
Flintkote .45e	5	23⅞	23¼	23¾	+ ⅛
Follansbee Stl	5	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
FollansbeeStl pf	100	46	45	46	
Food Mach .20e	2	59	59	59	
Foster Wheeler⅓e	4	21⅜	21⅛	21½	— ⅛
FostWhDpf 1¾ †	40	22⅜	22⅛	22⅛	
Frank Simon pf	10	104	104	104	+2
Fresport Sulph 2	1	32½	32½	32½	— ½
Fruehauf T 1.20e	3	41⅜	41¼	41¼	+ ⅛
Fruehauf T pf	50	113	113	113	+ ½

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Gabriel-Co	7	6⅛	6	6	
Gair Robert .30g	9	4½	4⅜	4½	
Gair Robt pf 1.20	1	16	16	16	— ⅛
Gamewell 1.40 †	230	42½	42	42½	+ ½
Gar Wood Ind .40	105	7¼	6⅞	7¼	+ ⅛
Gaylord Cont ⅓e	3	18	17⅞	18	— ⅛
Gen Am Inv 1g	3	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
Gen Am Inv pf 6	1	106¼	106¼	106¼	
GenAmTrans 1¾e	4	48⅛	48¼	48⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Baking .45e	10	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Bronze .30e	1	10½	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
Gen Cable	6	6¼	6⅛	6⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Cable A	2	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅛
GenCable pf5¼kt	40	100	100	100	
Gen Cigar 1	4	27¾	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
Gen Elec 1.40	16	38¾	38¼	38⅜	— ⅛
Gen Foods 1.60	14	43	42¾	43	+ ¼
Gen Fds pf 4½ †	40	114½	114½	114½	+1
Gen G & El A	7	33⅜	33¼	33⅜	
Gen Mills5pf5 †	70	130½	130¼	130½	+ ⅛
Gen Motors 2½e	38	62½	62	62½	+ ⅛
Gen Out Adv ⅓e	2	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
Gen Out Ad A 4	1	52	52	52	
Gen Prec Eq 1	2	22¼	22	22¼	+ ⅛
Gen Pub Service	10	10	9¾	10	+ ⅛
Gen Ry Signal ⅓e	3	25¾	25¼	25¾	+ ⅛
Gen Ry Signal 4½	10	23¼	23	23¼	
Gen Real & Util	10	23¾	23¼	23¾	
Gen Refract .90e	10	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Shoe ⅓e	2	78¼	78	78¼	+ ⅛
GenSCastpf4½kt	210	24⅞	24¾	24⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Tel 1.60	3	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
Gen Time Inst ½e	1	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
Gen Tire&Rub ½e	1	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
Gillette Saf R .80	37	13½	13	13¼	+ ⅛
Gimbel Bros .65e	5	16¾	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
Glidden Co .90e	10	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	+ ⅛
Gobel Adolf	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Goebel Brew .20	1		120½	121	+1
Goodr&Stk Tel 6 †	80	121	120½	121	
Goodrich BF 1e	10	51¾	51¼	51¾	— ⅛
Goodrich B F pf 5	1	103	103	103	— ½
GoodyearT&R1½e	6	48	47½	48	+ ⅛
Goodyear T&R pf5	1	115	115	115	
Gotfr Hosiery ½g	1	15	15	15	
Graham-Paige Mot	134	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
Granby Con M .15e	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
GraniteCSt1 1.75e	5	14	13¾	14	+ ⅛
Grant W T 1.40	3	37½	37	37½	+ ⅛
Grant W T pf 1	2	24¾	24¾	24¾	
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g	3	16¼	16¼	16¼	
Gt NorRy pf 1e	28	39	38¾	39	+ ⅛
Gt West Sug 1.40e	8	27½	27⅜	27½	+ ⅛
Green H L 2a	1	47½	47½	47½	+ ⅛
Greyhound Corp 1	12	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
Guantan Sugar	16	6½	6⅜	6½	
Guantan Sug pf	20	173	172½	173	+2
Grum Aircr En 1e	30	6¼	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
Gulf Mob & Ohio	10	13¼	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
Gulf M&O pf2½e	1	53	53	53	+ ⅛
Gulf Oil 1a	5	46½	46½	46½	— ⅛

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Hack Water 1½g	1	22½	22½	22½	+ ½
Hack W pfA1¾k †	20	29¾	29¾	29¾	— ⅛
Hall (WF) Print 1	6	19	18⅞	9	
Hamil Watch .30e	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
Harb-Walker 1	4	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
Hat Corp AmA⅓e	2	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
Hayes Mfg	26	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Hazel-AtlasG15 †	50	106	106	106	
Hayes Indust ⅓e	22	9¼	8⅞	9¼	+ ⅜

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Helme (GW)pf7 †	40	166	166	166	
Hercules P pf 6 †	20	133	132½	132½	+ ⅛
Hercules Motor 1	2	22⅜	22½	22⅜	+ ⅛

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Eastman Net Increases To $3.66 a Share

ROCHESTER, N. Y. (AP)—Eastman Kodak Company reported net income of $9,224,506, equivalent to $3.66 a share on the common stock, for the 24 weeks ended June 10.

This compared with net income of $8,532,590, or $3.38 a share in the corresponding period last year.

President Thomas J. Hargrave, in a letter to stockholders, said the company had completed a renegotiation agreement with the War Department Price Adjustment Board under which "a refund will be made of approximately the same amount provided for in the reserves set up by the company in 1943 for that purpose."

He said the reserves had been set aside from earnings during the first 24 weeks of this year to provide for any anticipated refund on current business subject to renegotiation. In addition $1,600,000 has been set aside for possible inventory losses and other wartime operation adjustments, the letter stated.

Mr. Hargrave declared photographic supplies for civilian use will not be increased in the immediate future.

Chrysler Corporation reported net earnings for the six months ended June 30, 1944 of $12,673,456.90, equivalent to $2.91 a share after taxes and reserves. Earnings for the same period of 1943 were $12,537,349.55.

B. F. Goodrich Company announced that its consolidated net income for the six months ended June 30, 1944, was $5,-244,308, compared with net income of $5,-573,879 in the first half of the previous year. Earnings per share of common stock, of which there were 1,363,255 shares outstanding on June 30, 1944, were equivalent, after provision for preferred dividend requirements, to $3.23 for the first half of 1944 compared with $3.49 a share a year ago.

American Cyanamid Co. and subsidiaries report net income of $2,222,-659 for the six months ended June 30, equal after preferred dividend requirements to 68 cents a common share, compared with $2,934,167, or 99 cents a common share, for the like period of 1943.

American Airlines, Inc. reports net earnings of $1,587,239 for the three months ended June 30, equal after preferred dividend requirements, to $2.63 a common share, compared with an adjusted figure of $1,675,142, or $2.82/a common share, for the second quarter of last year.

New England Power Association reported a consolidated net income of $1,795,000 for the first half of 1944, compared with $2,066,000 for the same period of 1943. President Irwin L. Moore announced that the figure represented the net income of the association and subsidiaries after deduction of all prior charges.

Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc., and subsidiaries reports for nine months ended May 27 net operating profit of $5,048,951 after charges and provision of $850,000 for unrealized losses on fixed assets, equal to $1.36 a share on the common stock. This compared with $5,714,392 or $1.46 a share, in the like period of 1943, after providing for dividends on the preferred stock then outstanding.

Madison Square Garden Corp. reports for the fiscal year ended May 31 net income of $315,171, equal to $1.35 a share on the capital stock, compared with $332,184, or $1.36 a share, in the preceding fiscal year.

Hudson Motor Car Co. reported for the quarter ended June 30 net profit of $323,-760, equal to 20 cents a share on the capital stock. This compared with $541,-807, or 24 cents a share, in the like period of 1943. Profit in both quarters is subject to renegotiation.

Associated Gas and Electric Corp. trustees report consolidated net income for the June quarter of $1,229,338 against $2,-579,152 in the same quarter last year. Twelve months earnings ended June 30 were $10,681,162, compared to $10,323,984 in the previous year.

Heads Life Group

Pach Bros.

James A. Fulton

President of the Home Life Insurance Company of New York, elected president of the Life Insurance Association of America. The organization was known formerly as the Association of Life Insurance Presidents.

Employees' Stock Options Ruled As Salary Payments

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (AP)—The Internal Revenue Bureau plugged a possible loophole in the wage stabilization program today by ruling that the value of options granted to employees to buy stock in the employer's company must be treated as salary.

The decision applies to any option granted after Oct. 2, 1942, effective date of the Stabilization Act.

The amount of the salary payment resulting from any such option is to be determined by the difference between the option price and the market price of the stock at the time the option is exercised.

Any option with an ascertainable market value at the time it is granted also is to be treated as a salary payment under the bureau's ruling. For example, an option to buy for $3,000 porperty having a market value of $10,000 has a "salary value" of $7,000.

The exercise or sale of options granted to employees before Oct. 2, 1942, does not require approval of the bureau.

Port Authority Issue Is Offered

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 (AP) — Harriman Ripley & Co., Inc., and Blyth & Co., Inc., head a group of 47 underwriters who are offering $17,671,000 the Port of New York Authority general and refunding bonds, eighth series, 2 per cent, due 1974 (first installment) at 97½ per cent and accrued interest.

The bonds are being issued to provide, in part, funds with which to refund a similar amount of general and refunding bonds, sixth series, 3 per cent, due 1975, now held in various funds by the States of New York and New Jersey. A total of $46,093,000 in sixth series 3s is outstanding.

Power Production Shows Further Gain

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power output increased to 4,415,-368,000 kilowatthours in the week ended Aug. 12, compared with 4,-399,433,000 a week earlier and 4,-287,827,000 in the same period of last year, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

The Pacific Coast led in geographic increases over 1943 with a gain of 13.3 per cent while the advance for the country as a whole was 3 per cent.

Other percentage changes from last year included: New England, up 2; Mid-Atlantic, down 4.4; Central Industrial, up 3.1; West Central, up 3; Southern States, up 6.5; and Rocky Mountain, down 6.

ODT Removes Ban On Truck Purchases

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Defense Transportation has resumed the acceptance of applications for the purchase of new light motor trucks for essential civilian use.

ODT stopped taking the applications last month because the civilian pool was exhausted. On Aug. 7, however, exempted government agencies relinquished their claims on the light vehicles, making some available for civilians.

Joint Rail Issue Authorized

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Illinois Central and the Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans railroads have been authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission to issue $8,700,000 of joint first mortgage series D 4 per cent bonds to be exchanged for a like amount of Illinois Central leased line stock certificates.

SWPC Liberalizes Regulations On Loans to Small Businesses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Following an investigation of the needs of small business during the contract termination period, Maury Maverick, chairman of the board of directors of the Smaller War Plants Corporation; announced a new loan policy which liberalizes regulations with respect to suspension of payments on principal and reduction in the rate of interest.

The new loan policy will be applied under the following conditions:

1. Type of Loan: Loans must be made to provide working capital in connection with a war contract. Loans made to provide fixed assets or for other purposes will not be eligible.

2. Termination of Contract: The war contract, for the completion of which SWPC supplied the working capital, must be terminated for the convenience of the Government. Contracts terminated because of the default of the borrower will not be eligible. In the event of partial termination of the war contract the new policy will apply to a proportionate part of the loan.

V-Loan Principle

It was pointed out by the SWPC that the new loan policy was not an innovation in government finances, but merely represented the SWPC adoption of some of the principles of the V and VT loans previously authorized by Executive Order and by the regulations of the Federal Reserve Board and the war agencies adapted to the needs of small contractors. The importance of the new SWPC policy is that the little businessman who has a loan from the SWPC will have the same advantages as big business.

The SWPC stated further that under the new policy, when a contract is terminated for the convenience of the Government, all payments on the loan made to finance that contract will be suspended until the termination claim of the contractor is paid. Heretofore SWPC loan agreements have made no reference to the termination of war contracts, and the borrower was required to make regular payments even though his funds may be tied up in a termination claim which might take months to settle. Under the new policy, the contractor will pay the SWPC when his termination claim is paid.

Interest Reduction

It was also pointed out that the interest rate will be rduced to 2½ per cent, which is the rate to be paid to the contractor by the war agency on his termination claim under the Contract Termination Act, recently enacted by the Congress, and will be payable only upon settlement of the termination claim. The contractor, therefore, in paying SWPC a rate of 2½ per cent, will pay exactly the same rate he receives, and there will be no loss or profit to anyone on the transaction.

The SWPC emphasized that an important feature of the new policy is that it makes available to small sub-subcontractors the principal advantages formerly available only to prime contractors or to a few subcontractors on V or VT loans. For example, a V and VT loan could be made only if payment of a substantial part of the loan was guaranteed by a war agency. Because of legal and administrative difficulties, the war agencies found it difficult to guarantee loans to small subcontractors. In fact, the war agencies do not even know of the existence of thousands of small subcontractors. The small subcontractors, because they could not get the guarantee of a war agency, could not get a V or VT loan. Loans from SWPC do not require the guarantee of a war agency.

The new SWPC policy will be applicable not only to future loans, but also to all SWPC loans made heretofore for financing war contracts, and will be applicable on loans made both to prime and to subcontractors, the corporation stated.

Over-the-Counter Securities

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	4¾	5
American Barge Line Co	11⅛	12
American Hardware Co	29⅜	31¼
American Manufacturing	31¾	34¼
American Manufac & pf	98¾	
American Optical	31⅛	32⅞
American Wringer Co	10	10⅞
Amoskeag Company	40¼	
Amoskeag Company pf	79¾	
Appleton Company	34½	37½
Applied Arts Corp	3¾	4⅛
Arlington Mills	52½	55⅛
Art Metal Construction	24¼	26
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	28½	30½
Automobile Banking Corp A	2⅛	3¼
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	18⅛	20¼
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	24½	26¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	109½	
Bendix Home Appliance	8⅞	9¾
Berkshire Fine Spinning	18	19¾
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	77¼	
Bird & Son Inc $ pf	99¼	
Boston Wharf Company	23½	25½
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	35¾	38¼
Brown Co	2.00	2.30
Brown Co pf	34¼	37
Campbell A S Co Inc	7¾	8⅛
Central Railway Signal A	39¾	
Chapman Calve Manufac	35	37½
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	16¼	17⅛
Colonial Stores	20⅛	21⅞
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	42½	45¼
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	23¾	25⅝
Domestic Finance Corp pf	28⅝	29¼
Draper Corporation	27¾	30¾
Durez Plastic & Chemical	22½	24
Dwight Manufacturing Co	15⅞	17½
Eastern Corporation	11¼	12¾
Eastern Corporation pf	21⅜	23¾
Exolon Co	8⅞	10¾
Family Finance Inc	12⅜	13¾
Family Finance pf A	25¼	27½
Food Fair Stores Inc	45¼	48⅛
Fruit of the Loom	35½	38
General Fire Extinguisher	18⅝	16⅞
General Machinery	21¾	23½
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	9	10
Goodall-Worsted Company	92	95
Graton & Knight Co	85	97
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	88½	90¾
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	28½	31¾
Great Northern Paper Co	34	36
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	60	
Greenfield T & D $1.50cvpf	16½	
Harrington & Richardson	1¾	1¾
Haskelite Mfg Co	6¾	7⅜
Heywood-Wakefield Co	34½	37
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	90¼	97½
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	15⅞	17¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24½	26¾
Hooker Electro Chem	28¼	31
International Detrola	13⅝	14¼
Keith George S Co	65	
Kendall Company	10¾	12⅛
Kennedy's Inc pf	21⅜	23¼
Landers Frary & Clark	37	39½
Lincoln Stores Inc	24	26
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	
Long-Bell Lumber Co	6¾	7⅜
Ludlow Mfg & Sales So	114	118
Marathon Paper Mills	26½	29¾
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	63¾	67
Merck & Co	19¼	20¼
Merck & Co 4½% pf	109¾	113¾
Merrimack Manufacturing	48¼	51½
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	73	
Metal & Thermit Corp	24½	26¾
Millers Falls Company	9¾	10¾
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	10	12½
Nashawenna Mills	19½	21¼
Nashua Gummer & C Paper	76	
Nashua Manufacturing Co	36¾	39¼
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	84½	88¼
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	28½	30¼
National Chemical ¾ Mfg	5¼	6⅛
National Shirt Shops	14⅝	16¼
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	67¼	71¼
New England Lime Co	4¾	8
Nicholson File Company	25¾	28½
Nonquitt Mills	34½	37¼
Onio Finance	9⅝	11
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	46	49
Parker Appliance	11⅞	13¾
Plymouth Cordage Company	115	119½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	70	
Quincy Mkt C&S&W $ pf	90	
Remington Arms Co Inc	3⅝	3⅞
Richardson Co	46½	49½
Rochester Telephone Co	15½	16⅞
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	33½	35⅝
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	33½	
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	63¼	
Sanford Mills	40⅝	43¾
Submarine Signal Co	33⅝	36¼
Railway & Light Sec	8⅝	9¾
Railway & Light Sec pf	61¼	64¼
Repub Invest Fund	3¼	3½
Scudder Stevens & Clark	17¾	18¾
Spencer Trask Fund	14.08	15.94
State Street Invest	45.25	48.25
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.76	.85
Wellington Fund	17.05	18.73
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	6.25	7.00
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.77	..
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.87	..
Diversified Tr C	3.75	..
Diversified Tr D	8.75	8.55
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.80	4.40
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.91	5.87
Nation Wide Sec	3.81	..
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	39.75	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.18	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	3.84	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.74	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.41	..
Super of Am Tr AA	2.41	..
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	17.00	..
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.85	..
Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	3.125	3.50
First Boston Corp	32.50	34.50

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	129½	137½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	50½	53
Aetna Life (1.20a)	33¾	35½
Agricultural (3a)	74	77½
American Alliance (1a)	21½	23¼
American Casualty Copany	11½	12¼
American Equitable (1)	17¼	18¾
American Ins Newark (1½a)	15¼	16¾
American Re-Insurance (2)	51¾	54½
American Reserve	15¼	16¾
American Surety (2½)	86½	88¾
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6¼	7¼
Bankers & Shippers (4)	81	86
Boston (16a)	978	995
Camden Fire (1)	19½	21¾
City of New York (½a)	17¾	19¾
Connecticut General Life (1a)	49¾	51¾
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	40	42
Federal (1.40)	47	50½
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	61½	65½
Fireman Fund (SF) (2)	89½	93½
Firemen's Newark (.60)	11⅝	12¾
Franklin Fire (1a)	24½	26⅝
General Reinsurance	47¼	50¾
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (1g)	17	19
Glens Falls (1.60)	24½	44¾
Globe & Republic (½)	3½	3¼
Great American Insurance (1)	28¼	30
Hanover (1.20)	27	29
Hartford Fire (2a)	95½	100
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	42¼	45¼
Home Insurance (1.20a)	28½	30¾
Homestead (.60g)	13½	15½
Insurance Co Nor Amer (2½a)	84½	87
Jersey Insur New York (1½)	39¼	41¼
Knickerbocker (½)	7¼	9
Maryland Casualty	8¾	9¼
Mass Bonding (3½)	66½	70
Merchants&MfgofNewYork (.40)	5¾	7
MerchantsFire Assoc (1½e)	47¼	50¼
National Fire (2)	58	61
National Liberty (.30a)	6¾	7½
National Union (3a)	166	176
New Amsterdam Cas (1)	25¼	27¼
New Brunswick (1½)	27¼	29¾
New Hampshire (1.80a)	44¼	47¾
New York Fire (.80)	13¾	15¾
North River (1)	22¾	24¾
Northeast Insurance	5	5¾
Northern (3a)	86½	91
Pacific Fire (5)	97½	102½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	47¾	50¼
Peerless Casualty Company	12¾	14
Phoenix (2a)	82½	86¼
Preferred Accident (.80a)	14¾	16¼
Providence-Washington (1a)	34½	36¾
Reinsurance Cor N Y (.075e)	4¾	6¼
Republic Insur Co Texas (1.20)	26¼	28¼
Revere (Pa) Insur (1.20)	21	23
St. Paul Fire & Marine(1.60)	71½	74
Seaboard Surety (1a)	43¾	46¼
Security (1.40)	35¼	37½
Springfield (4½a)	119½	128
Standard Accident	60¾	64½
Travelers (16)	470	485
U S Fid & Guarantee (1a)	36⅝	38⅝
United States Fire (2)	48¾	51¼
U S Guarantee (1.80a)	71	76
Westchester (1.20a)	32⅞	33¾

a-Also extra or extras. g-Paid last year. e-Declared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts
Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.94	4.31
Amerex Holding	28.50	30.375
American Business Shares	3.73	4.08
Axe Houghton Fund	13.08	14.18
Bond Inv Tr of America	102.05	106.30
Boston Fund	17.97	19.32
Broad Street Investing	29.81	31.90
Bullock Fund	15.73	17.24
Canadian Investment Fund	3.25	3.85
Century Shares Trust	28.32	30.46
Chemical Fund	9.76	10.56
Christiana Securities Co	2465.00	2565.00
Commodity Corp	8.99	..
Consolidated Investment Tr	43.25	46.25
Dividend Shares	1.28	1.41
Eaton & Howard Bal Fd	21.99	23.62
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	13.47	14.48
Equitable Invest Corp	31.50	33.97
Equity Corp $3 pf	39.00	41.25
Fidelity Fund Inc	19.44	20.94
Fund Investors Inc	23.23	25.46
General Capital	34.54	37.14
General Investors Trust	5.56	5.99
Group Securities Inc		
Automobile Shares	6.27	6.90
Low Priced Shares	6.10	6.71
Railroad Shares	3.89	4.07
Railroad Equip Shares	4.51	4.78
Steel Shares	4.43	4.88
Incorporated Investors Tr	22.70	24.41
Institutional Sec: Bk Gr	.91	1.01
Inst Sec. Insurance Group	1.02	1.13
†Keystone Custodian Funds		

	Bid	Asked
B-1	79.56	S-1	27.88
B-2	32.14	S-2	14.46
B-3	20.02	S-3	11.31
B-4	11.37	S-4	5.26
K-1	18.82	K-2	23.91

‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	98.10
‡Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	41.70
Manhattan Bond Fund	6.06
Maryland Fund	4.85
Mass Invest Tr	22.04
Mass Inv 2nd Fd	10.99
Mutual Invest	11.53
Nation Wide Voting	1.14
New England Fund	12.94
New York Stocks	
Automobile	6.67
Railroad	5.81
Railroad Equip	7.33
Steel	6.22
Old Colony Tr Assoc	20.875
Plymouth Fund Inc	.53
Putnam Fund	14.19
Quarterly Income Shares	6.75
Railway & Light Sec	14.875
Railway & Light Sec pf	108.50
Repub Invest Fund	3.45
Scudder Stevens & Clark	92.00
Spencer Trask Fund	14.08
State Street Invest	45.25
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.76
Wellington Fund	17.05

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90.00	
15.94	
48.25	
.85	
18.73	

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	6.25	7.00
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.77	..
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.87	..
Diversified Tr C	3.75	..
Diversified Tr D	8.75	8.55
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.80	4.40
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Investment Banking

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First Boston Corp	32.50	34.50

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Gold Curbs Eased for Jewelry

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board has lifted restrictions on the use of gold and palladium in the manufacture of jewelry by revocation of order L-45. WPB warned that restrictions still are in effect which bar the use of critical metals in the production of jewelry.

Business Failures Remain Low

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the week ended Aug. 10 numbered 16 compared with 15 in the preceding week and 60 in the like period of 1943, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

Outlines Banks' Postwar Role In Loan Field

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Comptroller of the Currency told the nation's bankers that their major responsibility once the war is over, "will be the search for lending opportunities in a society of free enterprise and personal initiative.'

"Much depends on a successful campaign in this field, for by it the banks will assist in creating a sound postwar economy and in assuring their own position in it," Comptroller Preston Delano said in his annual report.

Mr. Delano saw "healthy signs" of determination by bankers to meet the issue. He called particular attention to the formation of credit pools to facilitate loans to business, and an active campaign by the American Bankers Association for the education of its members in their approach to the problems of transition.

Mr. Delano said the heavily increased volume of deposits in banks would be one of the important factors in determining the course of postwar economy.

"If they are spent recklessly during the reconversion period," he said, "they can spell inflation, if employed judiciously, yet venturesomely, they can contribute toward full employment and prosperity for years to come."

The responsibility for handling prudently the assets in which deposits are invested, Mr. Delano said, rests with the banks. Mr. Delano praised the "ability and competence" of the officers and directors of the national banks under the supervision of his office.

Honored

J. Howard Hamilton

American Can Company executive who received a citation from the War Department for his distinguished service, while on loan to the Government, in directing the canned food procurement program for the armed forces. The award is the first made by the office of the Quartermaster General.

Inflation in Latin America Laid to Large Trade Balance

NEW YORK (AP)—Latin Americans have accumulated a billion and a quarter dollars worth of foreign purchasing power and, along with the cash, a pent-up demand for merchandise now unavailable because of the war, the National Industrial Conference Board reported.

The 20 nations of Latin America, the private research organization said, in 1943 alone exported $1,090,000,000 more goods than they received.

A survey by the board showed this marked reversal in the trend of United States-Latin American business: In 1938, the 20 countries imported $27,600,000 more than they exported; in 1943 they sold us $583,900,000 more than we sold them.

Blocked Balance

The board concluded that Latin America's inflation, ranging in the case of wholesale prices to more than 100 per cent in some of the countries, would be quickly eased once merchandise can be exported to them.

The booming wartime exports of Latin America have brought them both cash and credits, including blocked balances in Britain. While the United States funds are not officially blocked, the effect of goods shortages has been similar to England's action in freezing balances there.

"The blocked foreign balances which are largely responsible for the inflation are due primarily to the inability to import goods," the board said.

"Such goods will of course become available again once the war is ended, and the blocked balances will thus presumably be liquidated almost automatically, and with them much of the inflation itself."

Better Off Than Axis Europe

In price and currency inflation, however, the board found, the Latin Americas have been better off than Axis Europe.

In Argentina, it found wholesale prices up 100 per cent from the first half of 1939, and currency circulation up 76 per cent, while the cost of living was said, officially, to have risen only a minor amount.

Prices were up 110 per cent in Peru, currency up 210 per cent and the cost of living up 57 per cent.

Chile's wholesale price level rose 96 per cent, currency 167 per cent and the cost of living 98 per cent.

Bolivia's cost of living increase was figured as 213 per cent, Cuba's 70 per cent and Mexico's 88 per cent.

Finds Rail Issue Open

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has found that the properties of the Seaboard Airline Railway Company would support a proposal to issue $252,000,000 bonds and preferred and common stock in connection with a plan of reorganization in receivership proceedings. The action does not, however, authorize the issue.

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ESTATE Squam Lake—11 rooms, 3 baths; garage, tennis court, boathouse; price $17,000. Cottage Squam Lake, 8 rooms, 2 baths; (2) garage, guest house; price $8,500. For information on Lake Winnipesaukee property apply Rose G. Baker Real Estate, Meredith, N. H.

ELLSWORTH, MAINE — Beautiful 8-room house, fireplace, Christian doors, paneled shutters, bathroom upstairs, lavatory down; double garage, acre land. Ideal for summer home or retirement. Moder, priced for quick sale. Mrs. George Paine, 23 Pollen St., Cambridge, Mass.

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Ten rooms; brick and stucco; 2-car garage; beautifully landscaped; extra lot of land. Tel. BLUe Hills 1720 (Mass.).

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WASHINGTON, D. C.—Wanted, 1-room apartment or room unfurnished, by business woman. Box 92, 1613 National Press Bldg., 4.

WOMAN graduate student and 9-year-old daughter, Christian Scientists, desire apt. in Cambridge or vicin. Tel. Belmont 1531 (Mass.)

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

Beautiful furnished apartment, 3 rms., b.r., l.r., kitchenette, dinette, sheet or long period. Hotel Sheraton, Providence, R. I. Write The Christian Science Monitor, Box F-32, Boston.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

SOMERVILLE, MASS., Winter Hill Section —4-room heated apartment with garage; adult Protestants desired. Tel. Somerset 1243.

WANTED—FURNISHED

3-BEDRM. apt., good transptn, N. Y. C., Manhattan, Newark, Trenton, N. Phila.; approx. $100; 10 mos. start Sept. Albin, 350 W. 104 St., N. Y. C.

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PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Westinghouse family of 4, Christian Scientists, urgently need 3 or 4 bedroom home in suburbs, conv. downtown, schools and Christian Science church. Rental up to $75. Write Mrs. J. B. Sheppard, 6708 Windsor Mill Road, Baltimore 7, Md.

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207 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass. Opp. Y.M.C.A.

BOSTON—Use of living room and kitchen, electric refrigeration; 2 min. from The Christian Science Mother Church, opposite Y. M. C. A.; couples, Christian Scientists preferred. Box Z-30, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., near beach and church; running water; $2.00 day; also private baths; free bathing. Hotel Troy, 1519 Pacific.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., The Wil-May Guest Home, 127 Atlantic Avenue—Large, airy rooms; ocean view; bathing from house.

MELROSE, MASS.—In quiet home, attractive furnished rm.; business woman; Christian Scientist; references; kitchen privileges. Mel. 1615-W.

ALLSTON, Mass.—Large airy corner room; large closet; comfortably furnished; clean; congenial home; $5.00. Call Stadium 3149.

NEWTON CENTRE, Mass.—2 large room apt., bath, electric plate; in private home; furnished-unfurnished; near Centre. Las. 7706.

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ON the shores of beautiful lake in southern Massachusetts; restful pine grove; fishing, bathing, boating; excellent food. Write for rates. Box L-20, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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I DEEM it a privilege to offer the services of my fireproof warehouse to the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in addition to local and long distance moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 24 Sharp St., Boston 24, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

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Wanted by the Forman Schools, Inc. Excellent opportunity to contribute to the preparation of youth for constructive living and service. Please state fully your experience, your purpose in teaching and your religious affiliation or preference.
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A capable man in large printing shop doing good work. Steady position. Pleasant conditions.
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Sports News

Pros Enter Match Play At Spokane

SPOKANE, Wash., Aug. 16 (AP)—The real slugging got under way today in the 1944 National P. G. A. golf championship with 32 survivors of the qualifying trials comparing shots in match play.

Play was over the 36-hole route, as it will be throughout the $20,000 prize money tournament ending next Sunday, and leading the parade as they teed off at the Manito course was the big favorite and medalist, Byron Nelson of Toledo, Ohio.

Nelson, former U. S. open and P. G. A. champion, fired two qualifying rounds of 69 and his 138—six under par—gave him medal honors by two strokes. He matched shots today with Mike De Massey of San Jose, Calif., who qualified with a 146.

McSpaden Second

Second best qualifier with 140 was Harold (Jug) McSpaden of Philadelphia, leading money winner of the year. McSpaden drew Bruce Coltart of Absecon, N. J., as his first-round rival after the latter qualified with a 147.

Other matches embracing the top stars saw Sam Byrd, Redford, Mich., paired with W. A. "Lefty" Stackhouse, Sequin, Texas. Byrd qualified with 141 and Stackhouse got in at 147.

Craig Wood, Mamaroneck, N. Y., took on Jimmy D'Angelo, Muskogee, Okla., the former qualifying with 143 and the Oklahoman with 148. Wood is the duration U. S. open champion.

Fred Annon of Mamaroneck, first day pacemaker with a 68, skidded to 77 yesterday and was paired with Harry Nettleladt of Avon, Conn., whose total was 148.

Unusual Play-off

The 36-hole qualifying resulted in an unusual play-off for the 32d place. It brought together two Salt Lake City pros and close friends, George Schneiter and John Geertsen. They tied for last place at 149. Schneiter earned the right to remain in the tournament when he won the second extra hole with a par 4 to Geertsen's 5.

Olin Dutra of Los Angeles, one time national open and P. G. A. title winner, and Harry Cooper, Minneapolis veteran, failed to qualify. Dutra hooked his iron shots in the opening round to take a 78 and he finished with a 36-hole score of 152. Cooper three-putted himself out of the tournament on the 18th hole of the second round. It gave him a total score of 150.

Players Scarce

GREAT LAKES, Ill., Aug. 16 (AP)—Football talent is scarce at Great Lakes, the country's largest Naval Training Center.

Of the thousands of sailors stationed here, Lieut. Commander Tony Hinkle has a squad of 35 for summer practice, and he says there's not a single outstanding or experienced lineman.

Major League Leaders

By the Associated Press

American League

Batting—Doerr, Boston, .330.
Runs—Doerr, Boston, 84.
Runs batted in—Stephens, St. Louis, 81.
Hits—Doerr, Boston, 138.
Doubles—Cullenbine, Cleveland, and Fox, Boston, 30.
Triples—Lindell, New York, 9.
Home Runs—Doerr, Boston, 15.
Stolen Bases—Stirnweiss, New York, 36.
Pitching—Hughson, Boston, 18-5, .783.

National League

Batting—Walker, Brooklyn, .357.
Runs—Musial, St. Louis, 88.
Runs batted in—Nicholson, Chicago, 85.
Hits—Musial, St. Louis, 152.
Doubles—Musial, St. Louis, 40.
Triples—Barrett, Pittsburgh, 17.
Home Runs—Nicholson, Chicago, 26.
Stolen Bases—Barrett, Pittsburgh, 17.
Pitching—Wilks, St. Louis, 11-1, .917.

Dean Academy Is Taking Boston Yanks to Heart

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Dean Academy in rural Franklin, Mass., which gave Frank Carideo to Notre Dame football and Gabby Hartnett to National League baseball, hopes to sponsor a winning team this fall in the National Professional Football League.

The sponsorship will be quite unofficial, of course, but it stems from the fact that Ted Collins' Boston Yanks have picked out this charming school for their preseason training and should benefit from its extensive facilities.

To Leave for West

The Yanks reported to Head Coach Herb Kopf there yesterday and will remain—using the school's spacious football field, campus, dining hall, recreation rooms, and swimming pool—until they head west for two exhibition games before opening their regular league season against Philadelphia in Boston the night of Sept. 26.

Meanwhile both the famous old prep school and the town of Franklin, itself, are taking the team to heart. Heading the spectators at yesterday's opening session were Dean Headmaster Earle S. Wallace and Franklin's Police Chief, Joseph W. Cataldo.

Altogether a squad of 31 turned out for the first day's session, with the balance of the roster of 45 expected today. Only Boston College's Teddy Williams is expected to be absent the balance of the week. He became the father of a baby girl yesterday.

Davis Looked Good

Among the candidates who looked ready to step into a regular spot in the line-up were Bob Davis, speedy back from Kentucky U., who specialized in college in dazzling punt returns and pass interceptions. Keith Ranspot, an end from Texas and the Brooklyn Tigers (nee Dodgers), appeared in great shape, as did Paul Sanders, both back and lineman from Utah State, and Del Browning, passer from North Texas State Teachers.

Among the late arrivals expected today were two backfield stars, who with Williams and Davis may form the Yanks' starting backfield—George Cafego of Tennessee and Dave Smukler of Temple.

Coach Kopf and his assistants, Tillie Manton and Johnny Dell Isola, today inaugurated double session workouts and plan to step up the tempo of practice gradualy. Blackboard sessions have been scheduled for evenings.

* * *

Briefs . . . Dean Academy was founded in the last year of the American Civil War, which makes the school—as Headmaster Wallace puts it—"78 years young" . . . Wallace is a Tufts graduate, takes great pride in the co-ed school's 800 alumnae and alumni now in service . . . Dean's normal enrollment is 160, and the school itself has a picture-book setting with its red brick buildings, shaded campus, and acres of room.

* * *

Among the early arrivals yesterday were the Stephens brothers, Bill and Joe, of Fort Worth, Texas . . . You only had to look at their feet to know they were westerners—they still had their high-heeled cowboy boots on . . . Wallace remembered Carideo as a raw-boned halfback who later changed to become one of Knute Rockne's great quarterbacks . . . Practice hours are from 9-11 in the morning and from 3-5 in the afternoon.

Sports Around the Town

Tigers Open at Fenway

Too bad the Red Sox lacked the pitching to hold that 5-0 lead yesterday. The Browns, by the end of the second inning, looked like a beaten ball club, devoid of spark and hustle. Had they gone on and lost the game, it might have been the beginning of trouble for Luke Sewell.

* * *

But when Vern Stephens stepped up to the plate with the bases loaded in the sixth inning and clouted one of Yank Terry's pitches into the netting above the left field wall, the Brownies once again snapped back to attention. There seems no doubt that they will win this American League pennant.

* * *

Today the Red Sox opened a four-game series with the Detroit Tigers at Fenway Park. Now that it seems rather certain Joe Cronin cannot catch the Browns, the Tigers remain his chief threat from the rear. It is hoped that Bob Johnson will be back in the lineup without delay, to add punch to the Red Sox batting order. This Tiger set, by the way, calls for four singles in a row.

* * *

Attracted by the turnout at the Tech schoolboy tournament last March, the Boston Garden is bringing big time basketball to the Hub next winter. A schedule of double-headers will get under way some time in December and continue until the New England scholastic tourney in the spring. Acting President Tom Kanaly of the Garden has the support of Lieut. Col. Walter Brown in the venture, which is being handled by William Mokray, formerly associated with Rhode Island State. Over 100 colleges have been contacted and seven twin bills already have been arranged. The leading quintets in the country will be brought here.

* * *

Pauline Betz, the national women's singles champion and the top-ranking star in the Longwood invitation tennis tournament, moved into the third round yesterday at Brookline by winning 12 straight games from Gilda Ciccone of Newton. Miss Betz drew a first-round bye. Other "name" players to advance yesterday were Dorothy May Bundy, Louise Brough, Margaret Osborne and Mary Arnold. Miss Betz was defeated at Rye, N. Y., on Sunday by Miss Brough.

* * *

Ank Scanlan greeted about 75 football candidates at Holy Cross yesterday, a majority of them V-12 and ROTC trainees. Only a few of the faces were familiar to Scanlan, who is starting his third season as Purple mentor. Returning are Tom Kenney, team captain and blocking back; Tom Smith, end, who also was a regular in 1943; Ted Morasky, reserve tailback, and Bill Sullivan, end. Bob Devlin, who saw some duty at end a year ago, is with the baseball squad at present, but will be available on the gridiron later. Scanlan is dividing his time between coaching the Crusaders and serving as an executive in a war plant in Philadelphia. His two new assistants are John Dagrossa, Colgate, and Vince McNally, St. Mary's.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

Doerr	.330	Cronin	.249
Fox	.319	McEride	.248
Wagner	.316	Metkovich	.244
Johnson	.307	Culberson	.244
Tabor	.283	Newsome	.239
Bucher	.282	Conroy	.176
Finney	.268	Lake	.167
Partee	.260		

Braves

Holmes	.319	Wietelmann	.213
Macon	.284	Workman	.200
Nieman	.274	McGrath	.198
Masi	.269	Etchison	.197
Klutz	.265	Huston	.181
Wright	.261	Drews	.071
Phillips	.253		

National League

Games Behind		Won	Lost	Pct.
	St. Louis	70	28	.738
17½	Cincinnati	61	45	.575
17½	Pittsburgh	61	45	.575
20	Chicago	48	55	.466
30½	New York	50	60	.455
35½	Philadelphia	42	62	.404
36½	Boston	43	65	.398
37½	Brooklyn	43	67	.391

Results Aug. 15
Pittsburgh 7, Boston 5.
Cincinnati 6, New York 3.
Chicago 4, Philadelphia 1. (6 innings).
St. Louis 6, Brooklyn 3.

American League

Games Behind		Won	Lost	Pct.
	St. Louis	67	45	.598
6½	Boston	60	51	.541
8	Detroit	58	54	.527
8½	New York	57	52	.523
14	Cleveland	54	60	.474
14½	Chicago	52	59	.468
17	Philadelphia	51	63	.447
19½	Washington	47	64	.423

Results Aug. 15
St. Louis 6, Boston 5.
New York 3, Chicago 1.
Detroit 3, Philadelphia 2. (11 innings).
Cleveland 1, Washington 0. (12 innings).

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	W	L		W	L
Cecil	1	0	Judd	1	1
Ryba	9	4	Terry	5	8
Barrett	6	4	Hausmann	4	7
Bowman	8	6	Woods	2	7
O'Neill	6	5	Lake	0	0

Braves

	W	L		W	L
Hutchinson	7	6	Javery	5	15
Andrews	11	10	Hutchings	0	1
Tobin	12	14	Cardeni	0	5
Barrett	7	13	Rich	0	0

BASEBALL
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Seats at Filene's Men's Store Hub. 2128
Fenway Park Ken. 6331

Civilian Output to Hit Level Of 1939 With Germany's Fall

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 — Defeat of Germany will mean more civilian goods for America, but the pinch of war will still be felt.

Donald M. Nelson, War Production Board Chairman, predicted yesterday that the fall of Germany will enable American industry to increase nonwar production 30 per cent and bring the output of civilian goods up to 1939 levels.

To maintain full employment, production and consumption, economists estimate the nation must produce and buy 60 per cent more than before the war.

The WPB, with all the nation's critical materials in its grasp, has begun to set up the machinery through which civilian production can be resumed as soon as manpower becomes available.

The War Manpower Commission concluded meanwhile that its priority referral job control program, started July 1, is a partial success but warned that "still greater gains must be made if the war plants producing critical materials are to have their manpower needs met in the crucial period ahead."

A nation-wide spot check of 121 firms engaged in the production of "must" war items showed an increase of employment of between 2 and 3 per cent in July, but Paul V. McNutt, War Manpower Commissioner, warned that these firms "must shows at least 13 per cent increase by October."

Mr. Nelson said at a press conference yesterday that there will be only a small increase in civilian production at present.

First big shift back to peacetime production, Mr. Nelson indicated, will come when Germany is defeated and munitions orders are cut back about 40 per cent.

With munitions orders continued at about 60 per cent of their present level, industry will be able to produce as much for civilians as it did in 1939 and still carry on all necessary war production for the fight against Japan, Mr. Nelson predicted.

Naturally, he said, some workers will be thrown out of jobs while the switchover to civilian production is being made, but there will be numerous plants that can change to civilian production without breaking their stride. It is to bridge the employment gap that Congress is seeking to bolster the nation's unemployment compensation system, making provisions for helping workers move to new localities and otherwise planning to help the laid-off worker get back to a job as soon as possible.

Factors in Unemployment

"The extent of unemployment," Mr. Nelson said, "depends, of course, on both the suddenness of the cutbacks and the preparation by the WPB, Congress and other agencies, upon the kind of job industry itself does, and all the war agencies." He cited agricultural implements and textiles as industries that can swing back to peacetime production without delays.

Longest reconversion delays, he said, would be in the automobile and construction industries and other durable goods plants the machines and "know-how" have become "badly scrambled." This week's WPB order telling what items can be made when materials and manpower become available was designed to encourage advance planning to make the changeover as possible.

'Little People' Championed In Plans for Surplus Goods

Continued from Page 1

4. "Flexible" procedures for disposal.

5. Selling of public domain lands according to the public land laws, and by the General Land Office.

Mr. Maverick, noting that the number of small businesses in the country had declined from 3,500,000 to 3,000,000, stated that 4,000,000 such enterprises would be needed in the postwar economy to provide jobs.

He said that the rush of war had compelled the concentration of the bulk of war orders in the hands of big business, but proposed that there would be time for orderly demobilizaiton and that as a matter of playing fair, the smaller businesses should be given extra consideration in acquiring the latest types of machinery.

Mr. Maverick also suggested that surplus goods be broken down into small lots, so that little business could handle available quantities as easily as big business.

"Multiple Rental" Plan

Considerable interest was stirred when Mr. Maverick suggested that many of the very large Government-owned war plants should be divided—"multiple rental" was his term—so that several small firms might use the facilities of one large plant.

He cited the example of the Amoskeag Mill in Manchester, N. H., until it closed in the middle 1930's this was known as the largest cotton mill in the world. When it quit business, some townspeople banded together to take over the property and to invite new industries in to use part of the space.

This was widely done in New England, so that a mill once devoted to the sole production of cottons or shoes might end up housing half a dozen enterprises from powder puff manufacturers to shirt makers.

Mr. Maverick believed that many southern and western communities, in which gigantic war plants, some costing as much as $150,000,000, have recently been erected, might follow a similar procedure and proposed that the Government arrange matters so that this would be encouraged.

Word for Former Owners

The House debate on disposal of Government lands brought pleas that former owners be given first chance to buy back their lands at prices approximating what they received. This price policy should hold true, it was asserted even if the value has skyrocketed because of discovery of oil near by, or some other factor.

While Secretary Ickes was pleading that land disposals be handled by the General Land Office, which is in his department, and while Mr. Maverick was suggesting that the interests of small business be protected by his agency, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States laid before members of Congress today a proposal that an independent agency of Government be established to handle disposal of surplus property when hostilities cease.

This independent agency would consist of a commission of seven members appointed by the President and approved by the Senate.

The Chamber's proposal highlighted the fact that acting under recommendations of the Baruch-Hancock report, President Roosevelt some months ago named William L. Clayton as Surplus Property Administrator. The President took this action under executive powers and it has been presumed that Congress would in time implement Mr. Clayton's powers while at the same time tacitly giving his appointment the stamp of approval.

Wants to Sell Shoes at $1

The Chamber's suggestion coming closely on the heels of a somewhat similar proposal made by the National Association of Manufacturers, hints of a drive to alter the setup, while limiting proposals of Secretary Ickes and Mr. Maverick suggest some modification of Mr. Clayton's powers may emerge.

Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming, evinced interest in Mr. Maverick's suggestion that some surplus goods be widely advertised in even sparsely settled sections of the country. "I want all God's children to have more shoes," said Mr. Maverick.

"I'd like to sell shoes for a dollar or what we can get, so folks down South can have two pairs or 10 pairs. We want to be on a level with the Yankees."

This brought laughter from people in the crowded hearing-room.

Yesterday, Representative Charles L. Gifford, (R) of Massachusetts, noted that slightly used Army shoes had been sold for as low as 14 cents a pair.

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■	L	■	C	A	N	E
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U	■	T	A	R	■	I
M	A	R	R	Y	■	E
B	L	U	E	■	B	■
L	A	T	■	B	E	N
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Words of Current Interest

Anathemas — *A-nath'-e-maz* (first and third *a*'s as in *sofa*, second *a* short, *e* quick-long as in *event*).

The ecclesiastical idea of something "accursed" comes along with "anathema," which is appropriated from Greek, through Latin. Often means the "curse" itself. Carries an English plural in *s*, though the classic *anathemata* is a possible plural, when the reference is to "votive objects." A certain vindictive feeling inheres in the theological word.

Chastisement (Isa. 53:5)—*Chas'-tiz-ment* (*a* and *i* short, *e* clipped-short).

Broadly defined by the Oxford Dictionary as "disciplinary punishment." Funk & Wagnalls gives a second spelling, "chastizment," which would tend to fix the stress on the first syllable, where Webster's, Oxford, and Century agree it belongs anyway. For the first spelling, Funk & Wagnalls permits stress on *-tise*. Usually, though not necessarily, an idea of justice underlies the word.

Eloi, Eloi, lama Sabachthani? (Mark 15:34)—*E-lo'-i* (*e* quick-long as in *event*, *o* and *i* long), or, by Webster's alternative pronunciation, *e'-lo-i* (*e* long, *o* quick-long as in *obey*, *i* long); *la'-ma* (both *a*'s as in *arm*); *sa-bak'-ta-ne'* (all three *a*'s as in *arm*, *e* long). The *k* properly has a *ch* sound as in German *ich* or *ach*, but for those unaccustomed to this specialized sound, the ordinary *k* sound should be acceptable.

The words are identical with the opening sentence of Psalm 22. They are quoted by Matthew (27:46) with different spelling. In the two Gospels they wear a Greek dress, being re-lettered from the Old Testament Semitic. Transferred again, they take on a new guise in the English alphabet, and there they become at once a pronunciation problem. The tendency of speakers seems to have been to make sound go according to looks. Webster's gives a choice of two ways for *Eloi*, and so does Funk & Wagnalls, and these authorities disagree somewhat regarding the quality of the vowels. Any approved pronunciation should serve; and as in other such cases, the question is one of preference rather than of right and wrong.

Extolled (Isa. 52:13)—*Eks-told'* (both vowels short). By Webster's alternative pronunciation, the *o* may be sounded long, and the *e* may be pronounced as short *i*.

Represents a Hebrew verb much employed in the Old Testament writings and carrying the meaning, in the passive, of "lifted up." The Authorized translation in a passage like Isa. 52:13 often follows closely the Latin Bible, in which "shall be exalted" is found to be *exaltabitur*; "extolled," *elevabitur*.

Messiahship — *Me-si'-a-ship* (*e* clipped-short as in *silent*, *i* long, *a* as in *sofa*, *i* short).

Goes back to the seventeenth century; an abstract noun found convenient in theological discussion to denote the character or office of the Messiah.

Messianic — *Mes'-i-an'-ik* (all vowels short).

"Relating to the Messiah." An adjective of nineteenth-century coinage, formed after a sort of Latin plan from Messiah or Messias (meaning "anointed").

Species — *Spe'-shiz* (*e* long, *i* short); or, especially in the plural, *spe'-shez* (both *e*'s long).

Singular and plural alike. In the singular, the *ie* is sounded like short *i*. In the plural the *ie* may be sounded like long *e*; but that is no sanction for a long *e* sound to ordinary English plurals in *ies*. Species, being a direct Latin borrowing, has a pronunciation of its own. It holds a place in the English vocabulary from the sixteenth century down, taking on and throwing off a variety of significations. The strict classic idea of "appearance" has long been forgotten. Much employed in zoology and botany. Common use gives it the force of "kind of."

A Verse for Today . . .

Therefore I say unto you, What things soever ye desire, when ye pray, believe that ye receive them, and ye shall have them. — MARK 11:24

In Lighter Vein

Not the Same

Merchant Tailor: "I am sorry to say it, Mr. Goodheart, but as this is to be your wedding suit I must demand cash on delivery."

Mr. Goodheart: "Eh? Why, I've had an account with you for years, and I've always paid promptly to the hour, the very hour, sir!"

Merchant Tailor: "Yes, Mr. Goodheart, but you were a bachelor, and had the handling of your own money."—Exchange.

Turnabout

Eager to do her civic duty in tune with the times, a young Hartford, Connecticut, mother hired a maid to look after her youngster while she herself went to care for some other youngsters in a children's center—where one of her first assignments was to "mother" a little boy. The little boy, a so-called "problem child," turned out to be her new maid's offspring!

Indications

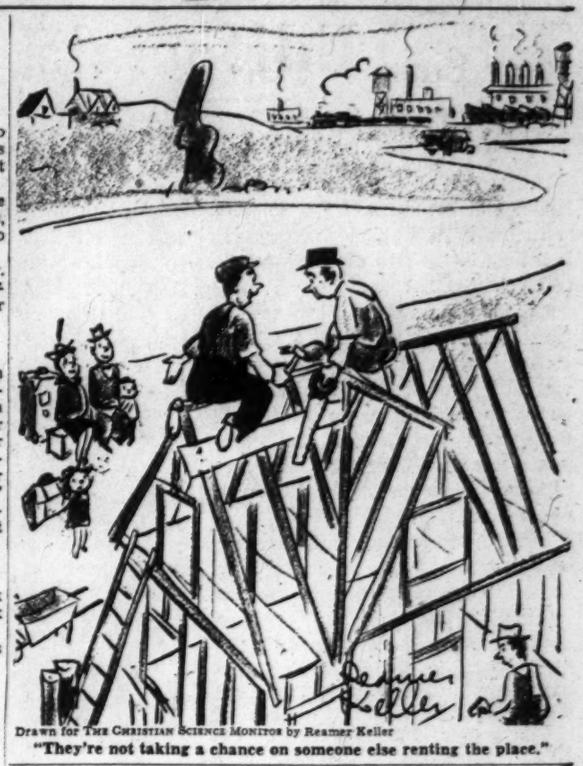
Mother: "Do you really think our daughter has a one-track mind?"

Dad: "Yes, and I suspect there's a troop train on it."

Brevities

What a business man needs is a cheap radar outfit to locate a hidden blotter.—Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal.

At that, it's easier for a man to find a needle in a haystack than for a woman to locate a bus token at liberty in her purse.—Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Reamer Keller

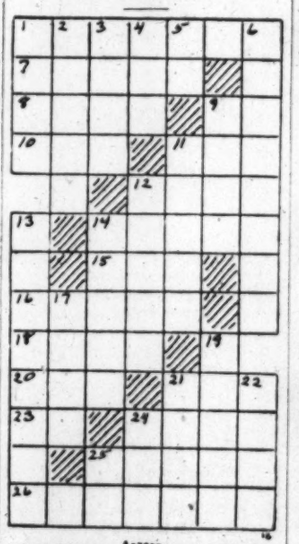
"They're not taking a chance on someone else renting the place."

Today's Quotation

Henceforth I ask not good-fortune, I myself am good fortune, . . .
Strong and content I travel the open road.
—WALT WHITMAN

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs

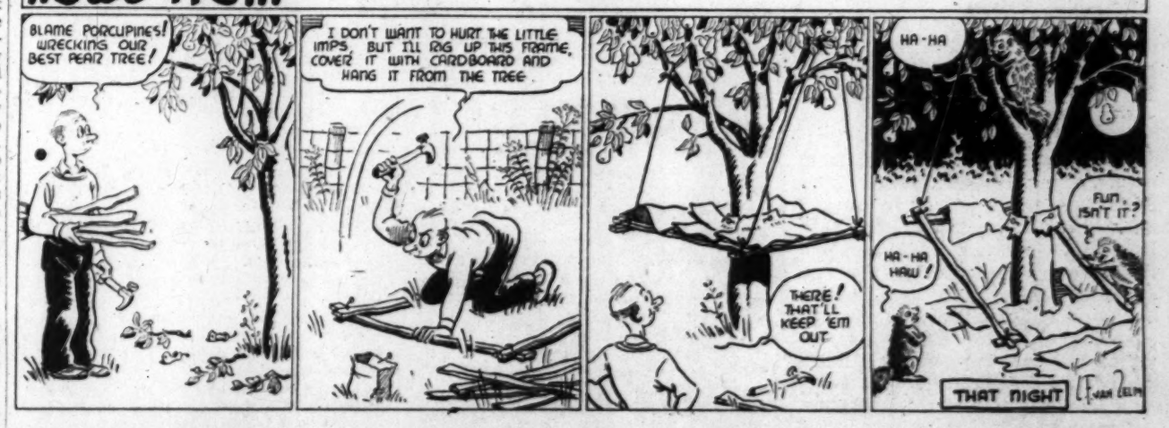


Across
1—What fabric is so called because it was first made at Cambrai, France?
7—What vegetable might be of "Spanish" or "Bermuda" variety?
8—What city is famed as site of Taj Mahal?
9—Where is Caen (abbr.)?
10—What is a small artificial elevation on which golf ball is poised?
11—What is a winglike extension on body of a fish?
12—What is the long, woody, often hollow stem of certain palms and other plants?
14—What is a device for suspending a gun, pack, or the like, from the shoulder?
15—Sailor.
16—Barkis was "willin' " to do what?
18—A bride is expected to wear something of what color?
20—What is a coin of Latvia?
21—What is first name of Bolt, hero of well-known song?
23—Irish (abbr.).
24—What is first name of Miss Negri, Polish actress?
25—What persons might wear pinafores?
26—What is nationality of Pablo Casals, violoncellist?

Down
1—What article of apparel is associated with Joseph?
2—A seraph is what?
3—Soft or deep mud.
4—What is a snake of South America?
5—Royal Navy (abbr.).
6—Who was an American steel magnate and public benefactor, born in Scotland?
9—What is surname of the fictional "Huckleberry"?
11—Cinderella's godmother was what?
12—What is first name of author of "Margin for Error"?
13—Who "wrapped their feet in a pinky paper all folded neat"?
14—You would expect a peacock to do what?
17—Pertaining to the shoulder.
19—What silver objects adorned Mary's garden?
21—What Spanish dramatic soprano was born in 1888?
22—Who wrote "The Face Is Familiar"?
24—Peg.
25—What State of U. S. grows many peanuts (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

NEWS ITEM— THE PORCUPINES TEST OUR METTLE.


BLAME PORCUPINES! WRECKING OUR BEST PEAR TREE!
I DON'T WANT TO HURT THE LITTLE IMPS, BUT I'LL RIG UP THIS FRAME, COVER IT WITH CARDBOARD AND HANG IT FROM THE TREE.
THERE! THAT'LL KEEP 'EM OUT.
HA-HA
FUN, ISN'T IT?
HA-HA HAW!
THAT NIGHT

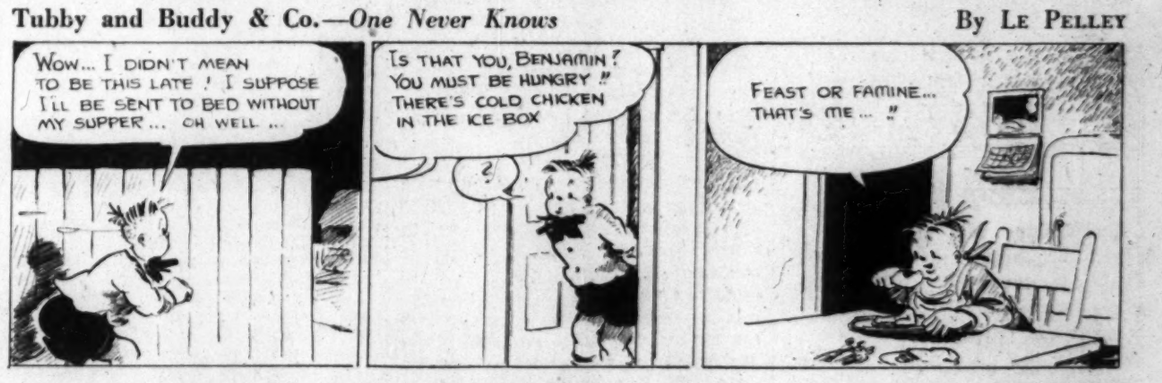
The Tilles —*Introducing "Oliver Wendell Smith," Alias "Unquote"*

By PALMER

IT'S SURE RAINING CATS AND DOGS ISN'T IT, UNQUOTE?
WHAT A COMPLETELY WORN-OUT AND UNPOETIC MODE OF EXPRESSION!
WHY-? HOW WOULD YOU SAY IT, UNQUOTE?
AN UNSEEN HAND TURNED A HEAVENLY SPIGOT, AND LET LOOSE A CASCADE OF LIQUID REFRESHMENT ON THE THIRSTY EARTH-
DON'T YOU DARE HUMILIATE THAT BOY BY LETTING HIM HEAR YOU LAUGH— UNQUOTE HOPES TO BE A FAMOUS WRITER SOMEDAY—
M-FFF!
MF
FFF

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*One Never Knows*

By LE PELLEY


WOW... I DIDN'T MEAN TO BE THIS LATE! I SUPPOSE I'LL BE SENT TO BED WITHOUT MY SUPPER... OH WELL...
IS THAT YOU, BENJAMIN? YOU MUST BE HUNGRY!! THERE'S COLD CHICKEN IN THE ICE BOX
FEAST OR FAMINE... THAT'S ME...!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog —*I Know What I Know*

By RODGERS

The Boss's father doesn't take the Redfield Treasure story very seriously-
Nor does he seem to believe there was a prowler in the cellar last night-
I'm not so sure of the treasure myself-
But someone was down in the cellar last night-
SNIFF SNIFF
And if he wasn't after the Redfield Treasure what was he up to?

The Adventures of Waddles —*Visibility Now Good*

By THE HAGERS

BOSSY HAS AN OVER-EXTENDED SENSE OF HUMOR,—PUSHING ME IN THE MUD.
MEMBERS OF THE SEW AND SEW CLUB, THIS IS MY NEPHEW, WADDLES.
I CAN'T SEE THAT HE RESEMBLES YOUR FOLKS, MATILDA.
A-AH! NOW WE BEGIN TO SEE THE FAMILY RESEMBLANCE.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — (R) — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Yardstick of Weakness

The Berlin Radio declares that Allied landings in the south of France were "no surprise." What kind of propaganda is it that, in the face of successful attack, claims that the German command was prepared "and had time to take appropriate measures"? All the evidence is that in many areas there was no flak, no shelling by shore batteries, no fighting on the beaches. If there was no surprise, then the "appropriate measures" were so inadequate as to be a plain confession of German weakness.

There is some reason to believe the enemy expected the attack to come farther to the west, where the coast is less hilly. There is also evidence that they expected it at seaports. In the history of war many victories have been won by commanders who did what geography said was unlikely if not impossible—Hannibal crossing the Alps, Wolfe storming the Heights of Abraham. Possibly the Allies in landing in the rugged Riviera country have repeated the story once more.

A contour map makes it appear that landings farther west would have offered quicker access to the Rhone Valley route north. But the Allies were apparently well informed about the German weaknesses. They have picked key openings, and are avoiding frontal assaults. Instead they seem to be cutting in behind coastal fortifications at Toulon and Marseilles. And in the hill country they can count on the help of the Maquis who are known to be strong there.

Once the present beachhead is consolidated there will still be some rugged country to get through either for a push north toward Lyons and Paris or east to catch the Germans in Italy in the rear. Allied leaders are talking only about moving north to add a decisive smash against German forces now disintegrating under the pounding of Allied forces now reported within 40 miles of Paris. But a drive into Italy might be made along the coast under the cover of naval guns.

German weakness appears confirmed by reports that the Allies are in Nice and Cannes. Another index is the call of the French Committee of Liberation for the civil population to rise against the foe. This is the signal for which the French people have long waited. General de Gaulle would not give it while the German jailers were able to visit effective reprisals on the people.

It is also a promise of widespread assistance to the Allied military forces. A large part of those moving in from the south are French, and if the struggle opens up as rapidly as is indicated for instance by reports that French Partisans are fighting in Marseille, French troops will have the pleasure of joining with the civil population in quickly freeing large areas of France where the German hold has already worn thin or has been loosened by Allied victories. There is hope that this process may be as spectacular and as shattering to German morale as the explosion of Allied power out of Normandy.

Censorship Explodes

The decisive vote in Congress to repeal the Taft amendment, or Title Five of the Soldiers' Vote bill, comes as no surprise. The comedy of errors through which Congress attempted to keep the servicemen in a political vacuum, and the Army took such literal measures as banning some of the best and most provocative books of recent years from the camps, had of course to fall by its own clumsy weight.

We never supposed Senator Taft remotely dreamed that his amendment would result in "omitting from the list," as the Army delicately puts it, such books as Beard's "Republic." But Title Five seemed to assume that the Army would electioneer or that a man in uniform somehow lost his "sales resistance" to political discussion.

In any case, denial of information is not only non-democratic, it is anti-democratic. The basic provision for freedom of the press is meant as a guarantee that all levels of the people shall have access to the raw material of fact from which they may form their own opinions in guiding policies of the government and in deciding to whom they shall entrust their consent to be governed.

The danger is never that the people (and especially soldiers) shall have too much information. The danger is always likely that they may have too little.

Shrinking Problem

As the House tackles the legislation required to guide disposal or surplus war goods it finds the problem taking on shrinking proportions. Formerly, the figure of $100 billion was frequently used in estimating the probable size of such goods likely to be on hand at the war's end. Today, the estimate most frequently quoted on Capitol Hill is $60 billion.

This is certainly vast in itself, but it is now pointed out that the bulk of this will be represented by weapons, shells and the like, so that probably not more than $15 billion worth of the goods will be marketable as anything but scrap. And of this, more than half probably will be overseas, which means the domestic disposal problem narrows down to something around $7 billion.

Taken as a broad whole, this would not seriously flood the home market, representing only a few months' normal consumption. But, of course, it may be found that surpluses are concentrated in several lines, representing two or three years' total production for certain industries.

One of the most important provisions, therefore, that Congress must make is for some way of determining where surpluses exist and assessing their potential danger to a given industry and to employment. That is the most vital phase of the problem.

How to determine prices, how to keep goods out of the hands of speculators, how to keep losses to the Government at a minimum, how to protect small businesses from the bigger concerns that can more easily absorb surpluses—these suggest the range of a complex but certainly not insoluble problem.

A great deal of the direction this work must take has already been mapped out by William L. Clayton, who has been set up as Surplus Goods Administrator by Presidential order. Congress should now give him the legislative authority he needs for proceeding on the large tasks that the course of the war is bringing nearer.

Russia: An Air Police

Russia seems ready to go a short step farther than the United States or Britain toward internationalizing the police power to guard postwar security. The conference to begin next Monday at Dumbarton Oaks estate in Washington should disclose more on this point than is known now. But from an article in the "Red Star," authoritative Russian publication, it can be seen that the Russians are not much impressed by President Roosevelt's plan to earmark sections of national forces for use against aggression.

We do not agree with "Red Star" that this proposal is useless. Certainly in the United States there is a need to accustom the people to their international responsibility, in terms of specific and continuing military commitments, with ever-ready preparedness to carry them out. President Roosevelt's plan would accomplish much in this direction, and in fact result in placing the entire national power behind the policing of the peace.

But we welcome "Red Star's" suggestion that an international air police should be formed and used to stifle aggression whenever this evil dares to raise so much as a finger. The existence and employment of such a force raises questions which the Dumbarton Oaks conference would seem unprepared to answer satisfactorily, however. While the Russian proposal does not incur a danger for any great power, since the air force would not be large enough to threaten any one of the Big Four, it does call for a clarification of the control of the air force.

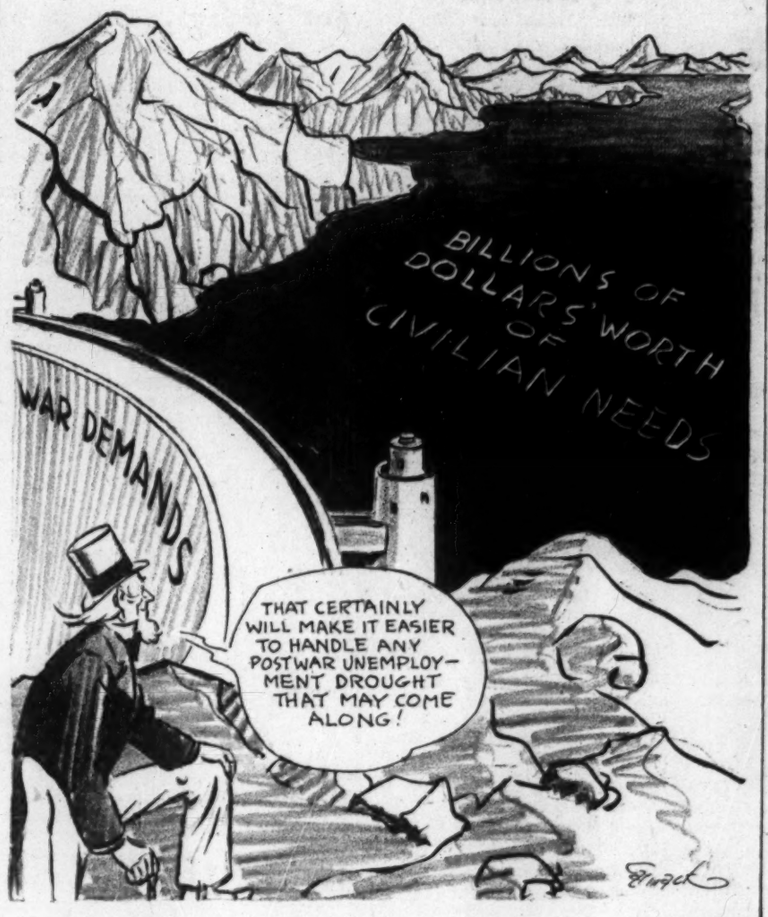
Is this to be a four-power affair? Will decisions to use the police have to be unanimous, or taken by majority vote?

If unanimous, national sovereignty will be preserved intact, as the participants in the Dumbarton Oaks conference agree it should be. But, in that event, the difficulties of getting a unanimous decision on borderline cases or where the national interests of the Big Four are at variance may arise, as they did to plague the League of Nations.

If decisions may be taken by majority vote, what becomes of sovereignty? Would it not be better to admit that rigid concepts of national sovereignty are already outmoded?

Possibly the Russians envisage a system in which each of the Big Four will be responsible for keeping watch against aggression in its own region, and will decide for itself when aggression threatens, and then call upon the air police to deal with the situation. This method, fortified by clear agreements among the Big Four, would seem to leave sovereignty all but intact.

The Rising Reservoir


BILLIONS OF DOLLARS WORTH OF CIVILIAN NEEDS
WAR DEMANDS
THAT CERTAINLY WILL MAKE IT EASIER TO HANDLE ANY POSTWAR UNEMPLOYMENT DROUGHT THAT MAY COME ALONG!

Our Readers Say—

"Husks for Thought"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial "Husks for Thought" deserves wide attention.

Not long ago an American soldier in England wrote to take me to task for an article wherein I had described the orientation program of a West Coast Army camp. I made it appear, he felt, that the Army program for readying our men to grasp the problems of war and peace was adequate. Nothing, he emphasized, could be farther from the fact. Whatever the Army is doing to clarify world events for our soldiers, he indicated, is generally being done in a perfunctory and wholly ineffective way.

More recently a Naval officer answered my question about Navy opinion on the Pacific war by saying that so far as he could see, the run of Navy men have no opinion, and no time to formulate or discuss one.

My friend in England pointed out that more serious than the lack of orientation work in the armed forces is the fact that so many Americans have come to the present war totally unaware of its implications. Has popular education in America given us the real stuff of peacemaking? In the future it must. If my friend's observation was sound, certainly we must now spare no effort in stressing the fundamental challenge of this century—the unanswerable unity of all human interests.

Los Angeles — K. H.

Remember Lew Ayres?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In our favorite emporium lately we picked up the picture of the former-day favorite, Lew Ayres. Old admirers will be glad to hear that he is assistant to a chaplain in a hospital in Dutch New Guinea. His work is to talk to wounded men, ease their physical and mental strain. They call him "Lew," some "Kildare."

Ayres says, "I never intend to go back to pictures, I want to continue this work, God willing. It has taken a war to give me understanding of men and to find myself." After the war he plans to study and fit himself for the Congregational ministry.

"I am still a conscientious objector to war," he said. His appearance has changed much, his close cropped hair is turning gray. He wears a mustache, large but close trimmed; he is thin—almost to gauntness—his uniform jungle green, caked with clay.

He arrived last February a staff sergeant, noncombatant, medical service. He voluntarily took a "bust" to private to become a chaplain's aid, does not accept his pay but turns it over to the Red Cross, has bought an elaborate public address system and presented it to his outfit for recreation purposes. (Mrs.) WINIFRED B. COSSETTE

Cambridge, Mass.

Women in Navy in 1918

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I read with interest your account of the celebrations attendant to the second anniversary of the WAVES. There is a statement which occurs frequently in many newspapers, including The Christian Science Monitor, which will bear correction. This statement is that this is the first time in history that women have been enlisted in the armed forces to replace the enlisted men. This statement is not according to fact and is quite unfair to the several thousand women who were enlisted in the U. S. Navy and Marine Corps during World War One.

I am an ex-service woman of World War One and, while it is true that during that war the women were not given such extensive drilling as in the present war, and, consequently received less publicity, we were enlisted in precisely the same manner and for the same purpose as the enlisted women in this war. The slogan then as now was "Each woman releases a man for active duty."

Chicago — (Mrs.) NORA P. DARLING

This newspaper assumes no responsibilities for statements of opinions in letters from its readers.

Hitlerism in Hiding

The Bookshelf

In past years, Curt Riess has occasionally spoiled the effect of his writing by overdramatizing his material and by indiscriminate handling of his sources. Even so, as early as 1942 he pointed out the recently executed Col. Gen. Ludwig Beck as the most implacable anti-Nazi among the German generals; and six months before it was actually carried out, he warned against a German attempt to land saboteurs from submarines in this country.

These accomplishments alone would justify attention to his latest work, THE NAZIS GO UNDERGROUND (New York: Doubleday, Doran. $2.50). Yet there is more to it than the author's past record. Some of the basic facts of the Nazi postwar plan now revealed by Mr. Riess have been verified through channels other than those used by the author. And the new facts he presents have the earmarks of genuineness.

* * *

The reasoning of the Nazis is simple; and so are their actions—simple, direct, and extremely efficient. Ever since the Stalingrad débâcle, their leaders have known they were going to lose the war. That was painful but it really did not matter in the long run. What did matter was that the Party should not be crushed completely. The channels through which they could stage their comeback were to be held open at any cost.

True, those channels had to run underground, and a Party skeleton organization of several thousand hand-picked men, similar in concept to Germany's post-Versailles skeleton army, would have to live underground for a number of years. This was the first problem which Himmler solved in collaboration with Martin Bormann, Fritz Kaltenbrunner, the Ministers Konstantin Hierl and Albert Speer, and some others. The details will be found in Mr. Riess's book.

The second problem was to place a sufficient number of contact men "above ground." These men had to be reliable Nazis who had never stood in the limelight and they had to be put into organizations that were not likely to be dissolved, or even suspected, by the Allied occupation forces. Again details, including the names of the cover-organizations, are noted by Mr. Riess.

* * *

These two moves were to secure survival of the Party after defeat and a measure of influence with the German people.

Then a third problem had to be tackled—the influencing of public opinion abroad. At first this may seem an absurd and an entirely futile ambition. Yet, dedicating almost half of his book to an analysis of this specific problem, the author shows how it was done, can be done, and possibly will be done.

Heinrich Himmler must be assumed to know that he will not survive defeat. Neither will men like Martin Bormann, or SS General Kaltenbrunner, and a host of others. Yet it is almost certain that they care little for their personal fate. Like the monster in the legend of old, they are reconciled to their end, knowing that they have planted the seed of coming evil.

One flaw, though, mars Himmler's nearly fool-proof plan. Its ultimate success depends less on his own men than on what the United Nations do, or fail to do, in the coming years. The author's contention that Nazi power is dependent on disorder is irrefutable. And there is much in his final conclusion that order will not be re-established as long as we are "willing to hurt those who made them possible." E. S. P.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly.—Ruskin.

"Not Through a Glass"

And they shall see what is, ere long,
Not through a glass, but face to face;
And Right shall disestablish Wrong.

—"There Seemed a Strangeness," by THOMAS HARDY.

Congress and Postwar Jobs

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Robert R. Mullen

The good news from the war fronts, the skittishness of labor in hastening to peacetime jobs, and the eagerness of business to reconvert to civilian production has combined to keep Congress on the job here these mid-August days. It's a restless service, however. The vacation spots are beckoning some, the political hustings back home are calling others.

Moreover, this situation is largely one of Congress's own making. More than six months ago, the Baruch-Hancock plans for demobilization were handed in, and it is not difficult to find people in Washington in both high and low places who will assert that Congress should have provided the legislative cushions for the shock of reconversion months ago. Perhaps the fact that as late as June there were many Congressmen who believed this type of legislation, with all its political controversies, could be safely deferred until after the elections is a dramatic indication of how military affairs have accelerated.

This week Congress is concerned with two phases of the postwar march to jobs. First is providing some sort of care for those who may be temporarily unemployed. The second item concerns disposing of the vast surplus stores of war equipment.

The first problem, the human reconversion, is a politically touchy one. Last week the Senate turned thumbs down on the labor-sponsored Kilgore bill, which provided federalization of unemployment compensation, and adopted the George plan, which maintains the present system of unemployment compensation, administered by the States and paid with Federal grants matching State expenditures.

Labor wanted the Kilgore bill and is expected to make a fight for it in the House, where Representative Celler of New York has introduced a duplicating measure. Labor favors this scheme for a variety of reasons, including the fact it provides an average weekly benefit of $25 (with a maximum of $35) and extends over a period of two years, while present State provisions vary from $2 to $20 weekly, with a national average of about $14 and an average coverage period of 15 weeks.

For perspective, let us say that we have entered an advanced industrial age in which more and more specialization of skills is required, and in which workers are necessarily losing more and more of the self-sufficiency they enjoyed previously.

When this industrial age is humming along with some approach to full employment and when the profits of industry are fed back in fair wages, so that labor's purchasing power is raised, complaints are few. But when the machine slows down and unemployment mounts, the argument arises that in a democratic society it is proper, and necessary, to band together and take whatever steps are necessary to prevent distress and bring back recovery.

That is what occurred during the depression. And the working people are insisting that something like it be done during the reconversion period. Something like it will be done. That is certain. The only question is one of quantity.

When it was argued that the Celler (Kilgore) proposal might cost up to $10,000,000,000 a year, labor replied (a) that industry has been permitted to accumulate nearly that much in war profits and (b) that tax benefits are available to industry in the postwar period totaling $28,000,000,000. Labor asks equal consideration.

Of course, the idea is that industry—with these resources—would be able to provide jobs, eliminating the necessity for heavy unemployment benefit payments.

The problem resolves itself as to how to recoup all possible losses for the Federal Government while saving the domestic market from the sort of dumping that will limit postwar employment.

The German Question: 1938, 1944

Toward Tomorrow: A Peace Aims Feature

By Carlyle Morgan

A somewhat hopeful afternoon in 1938. A group of us round a table with the former Premier of Belgium, Dr. Paul van Zeeland. Dr. van Zeeland knows it is getting late, but his task is to see if there is something rich countries can do to relieve economic tension not only within Germany but in Europe, before it plays irrevocably into the hands of war-making demagogues.

Now it is 1944. The war we were all seeking to avoid in 1938 is approaching its close, but one of Dr. van Zeeland's modestly inflected statements comes back with fresh force. Some time before, an international wit had remarked that the Treaty of Versailles was too gentle for its sternness and too stern for its gentleness. Dr. van Zeeland expounded this conundrum.

"The mistake made under Versailles," he said, "was that we attempted to be economically stern with Germany, but politically gentle at the same time. We should either have been more gentle in an economic way, or else more stern politically."

The question may arise as to how tough we really were on Germany in economic terms, after World War One. She borrowed much more in cash from her victors than she paid out in reparations. Lack of foreign markets, internal depression, were experiences not unknown to other nations. But even so, we might have done still more for Germany if we were not beginning to be afraid of her. We could no longer trust her to use our loans for peaceable purposes.

Meanwhile, we would not trust ourselves to face up politically to Germany and thus courageously attempt to create the condition of security which would have permitted a resumption of lending and trading. We were not only too busy with our own economic problems to see the much more pressing political need of our times; we were also too weakly doubtful of our own moral position under the Versailles Treaty to take a stand against violence shrilly "justified" by Nazi propaganda.

What now?

The first requisite is Allied political unity in the peace. All temptations to play Germans off against one another must be resisted by the Allies and somehow we must rid ourselves of the notion that economics is the key to control of Germany. For if we try to keep German power in check chiefly through economic means, we may find Germany repeating its feat of 1919-39.

Divide Germany three ways, as Sumner Welles suggests? This might prove a feasible arrangement. But it would not be durable unless its economic consequences were bearable for the people. Politically, it would represent a "stern" measure.

Another political approach to the Pan-German menace might be an Allied condition that the great Prussian estates be broken up. Agrarian reforms should parcel out the land to small farmers. Social and economic questions are involved here. But the Allied objective would be to destroy the political power of the Prussian aristocracy, which has too often herded the docile German masses to war.

Controls over German heavy industries, through international trusteeships, are justified as political measures. If the control is broadly international there may be little real reason for Germans to complain that economic advantage is being taken of them, because the economic self-interests of the members of the trusteeship should more or less cancel out. A danger of rivalry among the victors for advantages under this arrangement must, however, be faced.

Of course, one important change—a change that the Allies are under no obligation to repair—is taking place in the German-European economic picture. This change results from the bombing of Germany. It will take the Germans years to rebuild their industries. In those years other parts of Europe, whose industrialization hitherto has been retarded not only by legitimate German competition but by German political bullying, will develop industries of their own. Less concern over Germany as the economic heart of Europe will be in order.

But one aspect of the problem of 1938 will remain the same: European and world peace will depend on integrating Germany into Europe's economic fabric on more equal terms than ever before. Germany must be hedged about by political controls. Then that nation will have to compete with other Europeans, not as a master race capable politically of beating all smaller peoples into economic subjection, but as a nation in debt to all these peoples, and ready to earn a place in society through service to the international community.

[This study will be continued in this space tomorrow with an article distinguishing between economic and political control, and examining some of the effects of each method.]

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